The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. IV.—No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1825. WHOLE No. 190.

TERMS—$1 50 per annum, if paid in advance, $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 00 if not paid within the year.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Inscribed to my esteemed Friend Miss E. F. E.

To the sweet charm of friendship, dear girl, that can cheer
Half the ills which reflect over life's ruffled scene,
I ever remembered 'tis sweet to appear
And the pleasure where the wreck of misfortune hath been.

Unwearied! oh yes, for what is so sweet
To the heart that is borne on the world's chilling tide,
As the smile and those accents of friendship we meet,
To dispel the sad darkness which o'er us preside.

Yet, oh! we ecstasi'd bend, there are looks, there are smiles,
That are faithless, and sullied, yet fair to the eye,
And while they shower, as ivy feeding beguiles
But to leave you more deeply to sorrow a prey.

But a friend! yes, a friend—how sweet is the thought,
Whose virtues entwine round the bosom of care;
Whose soul, with compassion and purity fraught,
Gives rest to the heart that is doom'd to despair.

Such such that I love—such friendship as this
Is the holiest treasure which Nature has given;
For as! in its smile, undisguis'd, there's a charm,
And her accents, when pure, are the sweetness of Heaven!

ELLEN.

TO ——

And it is true—and must we part?
That trembling tear
Proclaims the anguish of thy heart,
And what I fear!
And am I doom'd no more to hear
That soothing tone?
Ah! who will this sad bosom cheer,
When thou art gone?

But, dearest! this fond heart of mine
Shall ever be
A temple where are thoughts enshrin'd
Of love and thee!—
The tender smile that decks thy face,
My much loved one,
Will long linger nit retrace,
When thou art gone!

ADA.

"I WILL NOT WEEP!"

I will not weep!—though friends deceive,
While thou art fond and true;
Oh, no!—their coldness cannot grieve
The heart that's fixed on you!

I will not weep!—though hopes have flown,
Which sparkled o'er our way;
Our star is Love!—let Fortune frown:
We need no brighter ray!

I will not weep!—o'er happier hours,
Though now their joys are gone;
Oh, no!—for Hope still twines her flowers,
Of thoughts of days to come!

E.

TO R—— H——

Well, health unto thee and thy chosen one he,
And peace to your hearts in their newly pledg'd vow;
May the storms of misfortune ne'er scathe the young tree
Of promise, whose shadow you rest under now!
But think not to find that immutable bliss
Will scatter the rose without thorns where you stray;
Ah, no!—in a world so unstable as this,
Both *shadow* and *sunshine* must fall on your way!

For happiness here is but partially given,
And true hearts alone its communion feel;
But if Heaven be Love, then Love here is our Heaven,
And much of life's misery its mantle conceals;
For woman's love, e'en like the sensitive flower,
Will shrink from the rude touch of anger or scorn;
Unkindness should never invade its warm bower,
Nor jealousy circle the blossom with thorns!

A home is one stock of enjoyment all vested,
And 'tis to our hearts that we treasure the store;
And there if unkindly our bills be protested,
Oh! where shall the bankrupt soul hope to find more!

Your hopes of security here should be blasted,
The spirit for life is enveloped in shade;
But it seems not to feel, while the cold tempest lasted,
Yet in secret it mourns o'er the ruins it made;
And never, oh! never again may it borrow
The sunshine that warmly encircled it then—
It may smile with the gay, but the "ghost of our sorrow,"
When mirth's halo is past, haunts the memory again!

Oh then cherish cherish the wife thou hast chosen,
Nor blight the young garland of love on her brow,
And hope will bloom till life's current be frozen,
As tregedly, as true-ly, as fondly as now!
May God, in his mercy, watch over and bless you,
In health, and in sickness, thro' cloud and thro' shine—
May He kindly lighten the curse that oppress you,
From the morning of life till eve's shadows decline!

MARIA.

ON THE GRAVE OF A SUICIDE.

Cold silent grave! no dirge was uttered here—
No choral chaunt awoke the echoes round—
No fragrant flow'rs bedew'd by friendship's tear,
No sigh that speaks of love can here be found.

Only rank grass and thistles cast
Their shades upon the gloomy grave,
Like the cold, rude evening's blast,
They ever slow and sadly wave.

O! wretched Suicide! thy lot sad home,
It needs no magic art to tell;
Silent and silence, solitude, alone,
Will mark thee owner of that dreary cell.

The wanderer dreads to pass the lowly way—
The peasant wistful loud to hide his fears—
The pitied maid no longer can be gay,
But trembles as she wipes the pitying tears.

Who can guess thy sorrows, poor unknown?
Who will not weep to think upon thy woes?
Who does one would blush with shame to own,
But breathe a silent prayer for thy repose?

Unfortunate one! did want thy bosom chill?
Dread it thou love with all the warmth of youth;
Or wouldst thou wean thy heart from losing still,
That he had left thee and forsworn his truth?

Or did'st thou think 'twere better far to sleep
Within the lonely tomb, so cold and calm,
Than through a long despairing life to weep—
A grief for which the world can yield no balm.

Sorrow can guess thy woes—thy tortur'd heart,
And the great One who form'd that heart, alone
Can know their source—alone can heal the smart;
And to that One, oh! may'st thou now have gone!

ELIZABETH.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

4TH LETTER OF OMICRON.

Every man has his vanity! therefore am I, most excellent reader, willing to confess that my vanity has lately been gratified for the fifteen hundredth time! It must be a matter of great astonishment to those who have had a savour of the deeply philosophic spirit which pervades our family, that one so old and so staid as myself should willingly confess to the charge of being accessible to flattery; but this came in so agreeable a shape, that it was impossible to resist the temptation to indulgence, or avoid yielding to its delicious influence. Reader, restrain thy impatience, and thou shalt sympathize with my pleasure; but I must tell my story in my own way, in spite of all thy restless curiosity to know how, when and where this interesting occurrence *befel* me.

Among other things inherited from a long line of ancestors, (my grand-father having, to my own knowledge, had a father, I think it fair to infer, that the latter must also have had progenitors, as well as myself,) I have been, for more years than I choose to tell, possessor of a most rich and luxuriant—*beard*; this, while it wields to the manly gravity of my countenance, tends to the manifest improvement of my temper, especially when the weather is cold, or when the edge of my razor (like a stale joke) has become *dull*.—Now, at such a conjuncture, I betake me to a worthy shaver, whose residence is nigh, where I hear the news, and am comfortably shorn, at once, in addition to increasing my stock of knowledge, by picking up some of those choice morsels of popular lore, not elsewhere to be obtained.

I had taken my seat, to wait the departure of the man then in the suds, and became gradually interested in the conversation going on around me, which I shall endeavour to repeat; premising that I had not heard the beginning of it.

1st Neighbour.—For my part, I take no other paper, as it would be quite unnecessary. I subscribe to a reading room, where they have all the others, but the Saturday Evening Post I must have at home.

2d N.—Why, how is that better than the rest?—its a newspaper I suppose, and filled with the common stuff.

1st N.—You are altogether wrong there, neighbour, and it is because it is not filled with the "common stuff," as you call it, that I value it. It gives you all the news of the week, and then you have delightful essays, anecdotes, and pleasant verses, which make a variety, of the most agreeable and refreshing character. My girls, since we have taken this paper, have given up finding fault with their neighbours, as their attention is called to objects of more value, and this is a great gain to my peace.

2d N.—Is it possible I have lost so much from the influence of prejudice. I assure you, from long experience, I grew sick of the mass of newspapers, long ago; one is too scurrilous to be tolerated—another too stupid to be read—a third fit for nothing but old grandmothers—and a fourth, fit for neither men, women, nor children. Some, called American, are any thing rather than *American*; those named *National*, are too frequently mere tools of a *party*, and the majority of the whole are conducted with a view to any body's interest except that of their subscribers.

1st N.—You have only to read the Post to feel the difference. Why, there's old *Omicron* alone, [here I gave an involuntary start, but was not observed,] is worth a dozen common newspapers.

2d N.—*Omicron?*—who or what is he?

1st N.—Why he is a worthy, gay-hearted old codger, who has taken the town under his especial care, and I have no doubt will do it a great service. He seems very well acquainted with the world, and likes it well enough to wish to make a better.

(Here a dashing young man, who was tying on a cravat, a yard and a quarter long, modestly cross-barred with yellow and crimson stripes, half an inch wide, interposed.)

Young Man.—For my part, sir, I no more believe that he is an "old codger" than I do that the respectable looking gentleman in the arm chair there, (*myself*, reader!) is a young man. He writes too vividly and youthfully for that.

(I could not avoid turning round to look at this speaker fairly, and as an excuse for so doing, I remarked, "Then you would be unwilling to think *me* a young man?" He was a kind-hearted, good-natured youth, as you will see by his answer, "Why, sir, I could say at least, that *you* look quite like a *young old* man." The conversation was now resumed by the first speaker, who thus inquired of the barber, a dapper old French gentleman:)

1st N.—John, where is the Saturday Evening Post—I thought you took it regularly?

Barber.—Ah ha! Monsieur, I take him always, mais bote I can keep him here not two, tree, five minute altair he come, never fair.

1st.—Why, what do you mean by this?

Barb.—Eh bien, je vous dirai. Dat is, sair, I will make 'im so plain as de shine of de sun. Miss Kitty Fisher, who leev in dat house—Mr. Borrowall, who leev dere on de side of de oder way—and one seex half a dozen gentlemens and lady send me vord so soon as de carry boy come to de door—"very moche oblige to Miste John if he lend his *Poste* of a Saturday Evening, for tree minutes, to Miss Kitty, *etcetera, etcetera, etcetera.* I say, I cannot spare 'im jus now; come one or two oder time." By and by, presently, dey come say, "Miste John, de young lady is dying wid wat you call cu—curosity—ou, c'est ça—to see one littell ole Miste *Omnibrum*, wat is inside of your *Poste*." Eh bien! ma foi! if de lady is die for Miste *Ilonmicron*, prends le—take 'im and put 'im in de lap of de young lady, ver queek. In dis way, sair, c'est toujours le meme chose—every time, always de same ting. Dis Miste *Nonmicon*, wid his diablement hard name, is get into de Poste of a Saturday, wich make my paper travel square half of de way round.

1st N.—Poor fellow! you mean, however, John, that it travels half way round the square.

Barber.—Exactement, to be certainly—I ope I have peek up some Engleesh tongue in de America, where I leev now fourteen or twenty yair.

While this discourse was going on, I had taken my place under John's hands, and doubtless he found it harder to shave me than usual, as I was too much tickled to sit still. At last, in one of my movements, John gave me a slight cut under the nose, that let me a little blood, at sight of which he exclaimed, "Ste Genevieve! Monsieur que vous avez tort—I 'are geev you one littel, vat you call, neck in de face! Peste! I wish wid all my 'art dat it was cut jus under de nose of dis devel of a *Miste Mounicron*, who 'ave disturb us all."

I could not avoid laughing outright, and telling him it was just as well as it was, deposited my sixpence, and marched home in great exultation. I reached my door, absorbed in a pleasing reverie, and was astonished on entering the parlour to find all eyes eagerly turned on me. Aunt Barbara raised her spectacles, clasped her hands, and stared earnestly; at length broke out into "Barny, my dear Barny! what has happened to you?" At the same moment Oscar (the rascal) burst out into a roaring laugh, and Mr. Klaas, reverently laying aside his pipe, advanced and laid his hand on my pulse, adding, solemnly and affectionately, in his own language, "In naame Gotte's hoe vort gy meen heer?"

How long I should have remained thus amazed, I know not, had not Oscar taken me by the hand, and led me before the glass, when, oh reader! judge of my mortification, as I perceived, that in my absence and exhilaration of mind, I had twisted a shaving cloth round my neck, instead of a cravat, and had marched home with my hat turned wrong side foremost, with my cane shouldered, and my neck-cloth held by one end in my left hand, trailing along after me.

I retreated to my room in confusion, and did not make my appearance for several hours. During this time I resolved to resume my pen for the amusement of my valued and *obliged* friends and readers, determining to set forth this punishment of my vanity, as a warning that they should not indulge themselves in a similar way. Nevertheless, this recital will be of great profit, as you, reader, have, from Aunt Barbara's exclamation, learned a secret, which might have long been withheld, that the christian name of your friend is *Barnabas*—and from my narrative you have learned, what nothing short of the candid statement above given could inform you of, namely, that *we—himself*—are not entirely free from the general condition of mortals, in regard to *self-love*. But you cannot tell, however, how much this regard for the good opinion of my *delighted readers* will inspire me with zeal to give them as much pleasure as possible, mingled with a great deal of instruction. So, till my next, farewell! quoth your veritable friend,

B. OMICRON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EASTERN SKETCHES—No. II.

THE LIGHT HOUSE.

There are always particular spots towards which partiality directs its aim. In them, are centered the condensed attractions for which each seems to be peculiarly fitted. Why one particular section of a town, or field, one particular edifice or inclosure, should hold within its power the magnet of attraction superior to any other, is not to be accounted for often upon any other reason than that it has always been the place of resort, the scene of sport, the theatre of yankee dgodle *shuffles*, and thanksgiving frolics, ever since any body knew any thing about it. One can remember how his great grandfather used to relate the rude, frequent, and capital frolics of his younger days; that even he had heard his ancestors mention that the very same place was always their resort, and that it had probably acquired some degree of reputation, as a visiting place from the fact of the numerous feats of prowess, and most wonderful escapes from the murderous tomahawk, which frequently occurred there; for in those remote periods of our country's history, a short perambulation beyond the bounds of a colonial neighborhood, was attended with dangers from the lurking Indian, who was watching every opportunity to sport with the life of some foreign intruder, that he might satiate his revenge, or please himself with the plunder of some particoloured bauble. Thus whatever may be the cause, there are places to which for amusement, pleasure, or retirement, the wild and frolicsome, and the despending lover will repair, as to an attractive centre, like school boys around a guide post or horse block, to joke and tell stories in a moon light evening; or flies around a chandelier hook, in a white washed corner at the decline of summer. On the southern coast of one of the eastern states, stands a light house, visible from a distance, and cheering the beholder by its salutary and monitory warning, not to come too near—Like a faithful servant, and unwavering friend, it elevates its radiant head, as well amidst the rude and merciless batterings of the tempest, as in the calmness and serenity of a cloudless heaven; the emblem of kindness, stability, and attachment, to the deceitful, unfeeling, selfish beings, for whose preservation it was created! Its site is distinguished for the variety of its attractions—a shore agreeably diversified with plain and elevation, ornamented with trees of various species, which afford beauty to the scenery, and shade to those who frequent the delightful walks and refreshing retreats, which the neighborhood affords. For some distance from the shore, masses of rock may be seen lying in loose, but immoveable disorder, at some distance from each other; or in other places, thrown up into irregular piles, thereby making a breach in the regularity of the woods and shade, but affording a diversity to the prospect which is not unwelcome. Such is the scenery in the immediate neighbourhood of the Light-house. On one side a regular and beautiful inlet serves as a capacious harbour to numerous craft, which are enabled to enter under the undeceitful auspices of the ocean-beacon. There it stands on the extreme point of land, formed by the inlet and the shore of the sea, bearing on its cheering front those marks at which the recollection of the weather-beaten mariner, the land-carouser, and the love-pestered apprentice, kindles into a glow of enthusiasm, a reality of delight. Oh! the days of beardless humor and vivacity, sighs the fourscore totterer, when, in his seashore perambulations, he descries its tall and snow-white form, rising above the face of the ocean! The hours of my most generous feelings I spent within the compass of your tall shadow; and, when love first sprouted in my youthful breast, I nourished and brought it to perfection among the solitudes of thy neighbourhood! From a little elevation near, on a clear day, the extended line of yellow bank, which forms the northern shore of Long Island, is distinctly visible in the distance; and on the face of the water, the bulky vessel, deeply laden, labours majestically along, and the smaller craft skip with cutting velocity over the curling surges. The watery element seems all animation; for the prosecution of gain has stimulated man to turn an element, which seems to be foreign from him, into a territory of labour and gainful avocation, and the only field on which numbers operate to effect their purposes. Even those whose proper element it is, seem infected by the general diffusion of life and leaping joy. Before a storm, thousands of porpoises may be seen, circling above the surface their glassy bodies, in a slow, but regular and wheel-like motion, and as they successively appear, sporting out their sentiments of delight or defiance at the gazing mariner. Such exhibitions of still and animated life lie within the airy and cheering radiance of the Light-house. But these are not the only scenes which elevate the place so high in the estimation of "all the country round." It is and always has been noted as the resort of pleasure parties, dances, punch-drinkings, fish-feasts; indeed, there is always something there, good to eat and drink. For the purpose of supplying the table with the best and freshest that the sea affords, fishermen are always ready, with hook and line, to practice their treachery upon the harmless population beneath them; and Neptune views, with grinning sorrow, thousands of his most palatable subjects annually sacrificed upon the iron altars of the gridiron and the frying pan, to feast intruding foes who lie beyond his reach. It is impossible to describe the scouring work that is made among the different varieties of sea animals—oyster-beds are harrowed up, without regard to age, sex or condition; the clumsy lobster, who comes moping along that way, with his eyes stuck out of his head as far as he can get them, to watch mischief all around, finds the Yankee fisherman too cunning for him; and it is a dozen years since a crab has presumed to back up his body within these destructive precincts. Now-a-days, these poor sea-covered creatures stand in the same relation to the frolickers, that their ancestors did to the Indians in olden time, when they were few in number and of the weaker party.

Thus it happens throughout this singular and sinful world, that among the same, as well as the different varieties of being, the weaker is the prey of the stronger. In defiance of justice, equity or morality, the love of gain, the incentives of interested ambition, the gratification of a relentless passion, or a bodily appetite, drives mankind to plan, promote, and execute the schemes which appertain only to the dark, unjoyous machinations of evil spirits. How unlike, have I often thought, the murderous havoc of the otherwise blameless visitors, to the virtuous examples of the Light-house they profess to regard so affectionately. It stands an angel of brightness, diffusing its impartial kindness like the sun of heaven, upon the good and the evil, the weak and the strong. Attached to this tower of attraction and light is a mansion, purposely fashioned for a house of fun, frolic, kick-ups and reels. Some interested proprietor formerly raised it in anticipation of a respectable revenue to himself, and a reserve of some frolicsome gain to his descendants as a patrimony. It is spacious and airy, more properly accommodated to the summer pleasures than to those of the winter; indeed, during the winter season, seldom any voice of pleasure enlivens the hoarse and hollow echoes of the labouring sea, which dashes with ceaseless spite and fury upon the shores around. Occasionally, the opportunity afforded by the advantages of a sleighing party, lightens up the cold and cheerless halls with rosy faces and active limbs, leaping in merriment to a hornpipe, squealed forth by the skill of some neighbouring negro. For it is to be observed, that in the eastern section of these states, there are but few of the race called negroes. These fruits of our forefathers' sins here, appear thinly scattered over the country. In almost every village, one, two, or more may be observed, who are either attached to the family of some *forehanded* farmer, or possessed of a scanty domain in their own right. In the latter condition they cultivate their own garden or field, or perform the drudgery work about farming houses in the neighbourhood. Their humble mansions may be very easily distinguished from others by their low and comfortless appearance. In the place of glass windows is a woful exhibition of particoloured rags, collected from the dust of all the garrets in the region thereabouts. But the chief accomplishment of most of this portion of the population is fiddling; indeed, so great is their skill and usefulness in this way, that it has become an indisputable axiom among the folks there, that a negro is by *natur* a fiddler. Whenever they *tramp* about the country, they may always be seen with their fiddles well bagged in a green covering, with the fiddle stem and bow handle just peeping from the mouth of it, as if begging the beholder to set them operating. Attached to this Light-house retreat, is one or more of the dark knights of the fiddle-stick, ever ready, in all weathers, to put life, motion and leaping influence into the beings who frequent it. At the upper termination of the harbour which sets in on the west, is a beautiful and populous town, the thickly stowed hive, whence issues the world of animation destined to pass their hours of amusement and gratification at the Light-house. On days of public observance, it is a very usual thing to see squads of hundreds making preparations to sally forth for the purpose of passing the day under the cool shades of this pleasant retreat, or in the more noisy celebration of feasting and dancing. The whole face of the waters appears beautifully dotted with boats of various sizes, loaded down with love, beauty and youth, ploughing their hasty way to the destined spot. Ribbons quivering in the gentle breeze, white handkerchiefs swinging round in the ecstacy of fun, feminine shrieks proceeding from affected timidity, with the loud Stentorian shout of some boisterous, half crazy wag, form a part of the ludicrous picture. Should I relate the important results which have accrued to the cause of matrimony by these Light-house parties, it would justify my choice of so celebrated a spot, with the description of which I have attempted to entertain those who choose to read it. Many an old inhabitant, with his darling dozen around him, looks with fond recollection to this spot, where his first attachments sprung into tender existence, and which, confirmed by the progress of age, has rendered his life a scene of domestic joy, affection and felicity. In contemplation of these results of experience, the parent is ready to say to those of his tribe who are of an age proper for *loving* attachments, "Go and do thou likewise." These are the innocent enjoyments of younger days, when the heart, full of the balm of health and joy, and bent upon the gratification of the present moment, void of the cares, troubles, anxieties and forebodings which infest those of maturer years, beats with exultation at every glittering prospect which promises it felicity, at every enticement to feast its gratification. Such is the degree of animal health and flow of spirits in youth, so destitute of every sentiment of trouble, so incapable of penetrating into the sorrowful realties of advanced life, that all but hilarity and momentary indulgence is refused admittance within the precincts of their thoughts. Under such circumstances, who can doubt the reality of their enjoyment on these delightful excursions; who would wish to draw the veil of disappointment over their pleasing anticipations, or disturb their innocent enjoyment. This place is often the scene of the most curious and gratifying merriment. Every body is acquainted with the boisterous and awkward inclinations of a sailor; their unconquerable love of diving into the richest receptacle of fun and frolicking, without regard to degree or consequences, is proverbial. The Light-house affords opportunities well suited to these spiers of fun on land, and many a vexatious pain and bruise of a long and weather-beaten voyage, has been mollified by the pleasurable comforts of the Light-house.—Formerly, more than at present, when the sails of a prosperous commerce were crowding thickly to and fro with every breeze, this retreat was a most crowded and noisy resort for this hardy and thoughtless race of beings. No sooner have a dozen crews set their unstable feet on shore, and pocketed their laborious earnings, than they start off, in the general shout, to *bear away* for the Light. "Blast my eyes," says Jack, "but I'll have a craft to navigate." Then, in an irregular body, (for sailors never walk but in a confused party,) they drag along their clumsy bodies to a well furnished stable. Having provided themselves with such vehicles as they know not how to manage, and upon which they appear most uncomely and awkward, and, to the utter disadvantage of any thing but ludicrousness, and the sport of gentility, they mount their obedient animals, who stand mute in unsaddled readiness to receive these sons of whirlwinds, tempests, and ocean-toss fame. One shouts "well, boys, I'm about laying my course"—at the same time digging his tarred fist into the beast's ears for his delay—"come, don't lie to, so heave your lead now, you alligator"—"buxza, my boys, belay your halyards, and give her full in the wind"—"give 'em plenty of the slush, you know"—as they go upon the full gallop; at the same time planting his heels in the ribs of the wondering animal. Another, unable to keep full time, calls for his comrades, who are shooting ahead, to "lie to," for he believes his craft "has the lower timbers cracked," cursing the carpenter who imposes upon the sailor by his lubberly workmanship. It is equally amusing to observe the force of sympathy between a horse and his rider. In such a glee, with such a load of fun and noise upon his back, the animal seems, in most instances, to be strikingly affected. He acts like a crazy body let loose to riot on the wings of the wind, and prance, kick and leap as wildly as the beasts of the desert, in their primitive state, ere man had subdued them by art, and moderated their rude motions and strong powers to his own purposes. Thus you may see this clan of crazy gallopers making their way to the Light-house—behind them, and in their course, a long line of dust rises in a dull, smoky, and unequal elevation; wearing a sorrowful hue, as if complaining of the riotous folly which has thus intruded upon its quiet domain, and disturbed its repose, while it remains long floating in the air, to fill the eyes of the succeeding passenger, to satiate its revenge for having its liberties so wantonly trampled on. But the sailor is a lawless being on land. The world seems wide enough for him; he know no better proprietor than himself. The field he wishes to range over, he directs his course towards, without inquiring whether it has an owner or not, or caring for any thing but what is suited to his convenience. Many a by-path do they scour on their way; many a pasture do they traverse in their devious course, to the very great terror of the astonished cows, who ran galloping, bellowing, kicking up their heels, and twisting their tails, like so many horned furies, at these strange and riotous visitors. Viewing the port ahead, a new stimulus puts all their kicking, fisting and shouting powers into active operation; and thus they sail up full tilt, throwing their leg over the beast's neck, and slipping off a rod or two before they reach the stopping place, giving a kick at the animal as they touch the ground, and bawling "come to an anchor, you lubber." This is but one of the scenes in the progress to this spot of mirthful indulgence. The advantages there offered to persons whose aim is the indulgence of a merry hour, are of a kind which entitle them to the highest rank—and many an effusion of friendly feeling, never to be effaced till death, has given a zest to brimming bowls of punch, mulled wine, and New England nectar, the product of her own beautiful orchards, pruned and improved in quantity, quality and excellence by the progress of time. Here the seaman, within the roar of the element it is his destiny to buffet, recounts, in blustering enthusiasm, the hardships of his diversified existence, interlarding his narration with patriotic sallies, which bear on their wings the praises of American courage and American enterprise, and couching the whole in those strong, seaborn expressions, which never fail to interest by their aptness. Here he considers himself amply remunerated for his privations upon the ocean—his scanty ration of grog, his worm-gnawed biscuit, and cheerless accommodations. Here his generous soul speaks in the language of kindness to his natural enemy—he quaffs a foaming bumper to the glories of old Neptune, whose turbulent temper has so often lashed him by its energies. He gazes upon that wide, watery theatre before him—he knows it is the place upon which he is to act his part—he loves it for "the dangers he has passed" upon its restless surface—and though it yawn destruction upon him, he is eagerly forward to become its sport or its prey. Long will the Light-house be the theme of fond recollection to many a hardy son of the ocean. The lover, and the solitary loiterer, will glance their memories over this charming seat of their youthful delights, and the sailor in foreign lands, in social converse, tell o'er, with feeling interest, the memorable joys of the Light-house.

MINORIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON LETTER WRITING, &c.

Written to a young lady residing in the country, by a young gentleman of this city.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I submit the following epistle to you, deeming it, in my opinion, to possess much instructive matter, to those who will give it a candid perusal; but if, on the contrary, *you* consider it void of not only instruction, but as having a tendency rather to fatigue than interest your readers, you are at liberty to cast it among your other rejected writings, and I shall still remain,

Yours, &c. C.

PHILADELPHIA, ——.

Esteemed Friend—It is impossible for me to coin words that could express the pleasure I experience on receiving a letter from a particular acquaintance, and I consider myself under an obligation to the person who thus manifests a disposition to gratify; therefore, I hope you will cancel the thought of your letters not being received with pleasure.—Had it not been for this correspondence, that acquaintance which was contracted some months since, would have been, before this period, buried in oblivion; but so far from this, it is now extant, and I trust shines with increased effulgence.

There is nothing, in my opinion, more susceptible of producing instruction, than letter-writing, when directed to proper objects it; not only improves the art of writing, but it improves the style of composition, and also it preserves a union between persons, however long they may be separated. I believe there are many persons who could write a handsome hand when they left school, but through neglect and want of practice, have, in a few years, forgotten that which took several years to accomplish, whilst those who take pleasure in letter-writing, are making additional advancement. But how many letters are written which contain a retinue of nonsensical ideas, which perhaps are not very instructive, though they may be pleasing, and I consider it better to write about nothing than not to write at all—for there is nothing like practice, in writing, as well as in any other art, and as we are all capable of improving the composition, however nonsensical, it may be a prelude to better things.

I am sorry you cannot make it convenient soon to visit again, for a few weeks, this part of the world. However, I hope, as soon as convenient, and an opportunity offers, you will embrace it. I acknowledge that the pleasures of the country, at this season, are superior to those of the city, and how happy should I be if I could visit, for a short time, some part of it, blessed with a virtuous society, that I might occasionally spend an hour in some sequestered shade, where nature, in all her beauties may be seen, and where contemplation is courted on every hand. In such a place, the mind might soar, on the wings of imagination, above terrestial things, and almost believe that it was the enjoyment of that happiness which we will experience "when this world shall put on immortality." Although you may smile at my foolish ideas, yet I assure you they are the effusions of a mind that is fond of reflection, and yields to influence with pleasure.

With respect, &c. T. A.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ELIAS HICKS' SERMONS.

The deep and general interest excited in the community, by the preaching of Elias Hicks, has produced, as was natural, an almost unexampled measure of solicitude to obtain the discourses, delivered by him in Philadelphia and its vicinity, during his last visit to these parts, and which were announced for publication, a few months since, by J. & E. Parker. They have just issued from the press, and, from an attentive perusal of them, I have no hesitation in saying, the public will not be disappointed in the anticipations they formed respecting them.

Those who have heard Elias Hicks preach, will readily conceive, from the rapidity with which he speaks, that it must be next to impossible for a stenographer, however well versed in his art, to take all that he says. Having, however, heard several of the sermons delivered, they appear to me, in general, to be reported with much accuracy, with the exception only of the two first in the volume, which the publishers intimate are imperfect. Indeed, they obviously want that connection and perspicuity which characterise the others. This deficiency is accounted for from the rapid utterance of the preacher, and from the situation of the stenographer in those meetings being unfavorable for hearing. The same causes, the publishers state have precluded them from giving to the public the first sermon preached by E. H. in this city—a circumstance which will, no doubt, be regretted by many, as that sermon was one of uncommon energy and point, and no little interest was felt to possess it in print. The general excellence of the rest must, however, in a great measure, remunerate for its loss, as well as for the deficiencies in the two which have been adverted to.

With regard to the remaining ten, which make up the main body of the volume, it would perhaps be difficult to decide which of them is the most excellent. They are replete with ideas as interesting as they are, many of them, original and beautiful. They evince a mind deeply read in experimental christianity, clothed with the love of God to man, and solicitous, above all things, to call the attention of his fellow creatures to that which will certainly effect their salvation, instead of depending on any thing precarious or hypocritical, and of which they can have no certain evidence in themselves.

The sum of all true religion, Elias Hicks regards as comprehended in a conformity and continued obedience to the will of God, as manifested by that Divine "light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," and which only can unfold God's law and write it on the hearts of men. Hence the leading concern of this aged and indefatigable minister of the gospel, in all his communications, is evidently to hold up the entire sufficiency of this Divine light, which, he declares, is impartially dispensed by the benevolent Creator, to every rational soul he has made, to guide him in the way of salvation, and by an attention to which, all men indubitably come to experience it, whatever the circumstances in which their birth may have unavoidably placed them. A short extract from one of the sermons will serve a little to illustrate his views on this subject:

"Those who have never heard the name of the gospel; nay, every creature under heaven, of every nation, has a witness in themselves. There they know what the mind of the Great Spirit is; there they know the mind of Jehovah, by whatever name he may be called. They can all come home to the witness of God in their own souls—there they feel all their condemnation. We have a gracious God to do with; who is able to give all that is necessary. If the scriptures were absolutely necessary, he had power to communicate them to all the nations of the earth. For he has his way as a path in the clouds; he knows how to deal out to all his rational children. But they were not necessary; and perhaps not suited to any other people than they to whom they were written. Is it to be supposed that he has neglected any nation? Can we suppose that he has forgotten the rest of the nations of the earth? No, he has dispensed a suitable law, to answer every purpose, as completely as the law to the Israelites answered to them; for otherwise he is a partial God. But he is not partial; for, to every nation he deals in his own way, according to

his own loving kindness and these, in proportion to their faithfulness, come to be united to him, and to know salvation as completely as any others." Page 119.

Thus, in the expanded and truly Catholic mind of Elias Hicks, the gospel is not narrowed down to a little corner of the earth, but embraces, in one beneficent object, the whole family of mankind—"a light to enlighten the Gentiles, and for God's salvation to the ends of the earth." For by the Divine light or spirit, the gospel is preached in every rational creature under heaven; the Divine law is engraved by the finger of God on the table of every heart, and all who submit to be regulated by it, are introduced into the New Covenant, which, as is beautifully explained in several of the discourses, is in reality none other but a revival of the original covenant which God made with man in the beginning. I cannot here forbear giving a brief extract on this interesting view:

"It is a great truth, which Jesus declared, that 'the kingdom of heaven is within you.' Its power is as the leaven to the meal.—We read that the little leaven leavened the three measures of meal, till the whole meal became leavened. So it would be with the rational soul, as it is led under the influence of this little kingdom, or manifestation of light. Although it is small, it would show us our darkness, and as we were concerned to take heed to it we should come to know the soul brought under that great eternal, unchangeable law of love and light, that God made with his creature man in the beginning; and which government is called the new covenant. But it was not new, only to Israel; for he had never made this outward covenant with any but the Jews. It therefore could be new only to them. To us, it is an eternal, unchangeable covenant of love and light, made by the Creator in the beginning, upon the condition, that if we would obey him in all things, we should become communicants with him, and grow up into a state and condition so glorified, as to have a habitation with him." Page 288.

In perusing the discourses, I was particularly struck with the beautiful and rational manner in which he expatiates in several of them, (particularly that preached at Byberry) on the existence and operation of the constitutional propensities of man—the nature of the serpent—the forbidden fruit, &c. But it is unnecessary to give further extracts from this interesting volume, or to enter into further detail of the views embraced in it, as I presume there are few, who are disposed to inquire on the important subject of religion, but will peruse it for themselves, and the sincere lover of truth cannot fail to derive from it satisfaction and instruction. He will find in it the important truths of christianity, stripped of those extraneous appendages which have been added to it by superstition and priest-craft, and which have too commonly been mistaken for essential or integral parts of it. The captious, no doubt, will quibble, and those whose minds are unhappily under the influence of prejudice and bigotry, will probably stigmatise Elias Hicks, and the excellent doctrines he preaches, with those opprobrious epithets which are too often the resort on such occasions; but while practical virtue is held in estimation, the great and leading truths which he inculcates will be acknowledged and cherished; and this estimable man, of whose disinterested labours these are some of the fruits, will obtain a grateful recollection in the minds of the wise and the good, among the reformers and benefactors of mankind.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Proposals for the Exhibition of 1825,

ADDRESSED TO

THE MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The managers of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, inform the manufacturers, mechanics, and artizans of the United States, that they will hold their second annual exhibition of American manufactures in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, 1825, to which they invite all persons to send the products of their skill, ingenuity, and industry.

The success of their first experiment has impressed the Institute more strongly with the conviction of the utility of such exhibitions, and has encouraged them to continue their exertions to excite by these means, among our mechanics and artizans, an emulation which will tend to raise the reputation of our manufactures. The experience which they have acquired by their first essay will, they believe, enable them to conduct the next exhibition with increased benefits to the public, and to those who shall exhibit their manufactures.

A list of premiums is annexed which will be awarded at the close of the exhibition to the maker of such specimens as may, in the opinion of the judges, be most deserving.

The award of premiums will be made by committees appointed by the Board of Managers to decide upon each kind or branch of manufacture, conformably with the conditions annexed to each, which will, in all cases, be strictly adhered to; and the managers of the Institute reserve to themselves the right of withholding any premiums, or of bestowing such compliment as the object may be deemed worthy of.

To insure perfect impartiality in the decisions of the judges, the Institute have determined, that no committee shall award a premium to any of its members, and that no manager shall receive any premium or compliment whatever. Being unable to offer premiums for every species of manufacture which may be exhibited, the Institute will exercise the right of awarding them to articles not specified, which may be remarkable for their novelty and usefulness, or for their beauty and perfection in workmanship. Proof of origin will be required to accompany every specimen offered for premium. No article intended for competition will be received after Saturday, October 1. This provision is indispensable to enable the committee to make a suitable arrangement. Much inconvenience was experienced at the last exhibition from the contributors withholding their specimens until it was opened. The name and residence of the maker must be affixed to each article, and, as far as possible, the price at which it can be sold. The committee of arrangement, or an auctioneer who will be provided by them, will make sales of all articles of which it may be the desire of the owners to dispose. No premium will be awarded by the Franklin Institute to any article which has received one at another public exhibition, and none can receive a premium at the second exhibition which is not equal in quality to the best specimens of the same article deposited at the first; samples of which have been kept as far as practicable. Whenever the price is made a condition of premium, the makers must engage to furnish the required quantity at the terms affixed.

Any articles intended for exhibition, may be deposited at the Hall of the Institute, after the first of August next.

Persons desiring further information, may address themselves by letter (free of postage) to any member of the committee, who will reply to all such communications.

LIST OF PREMIUMS,

Offered by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, and to be awarded at their second annual exhibition in October 1825.

1. To the maker of the best cast steel manufactured in any state of the Union. A specimen of at least ten pounds, in bars of one half inch square, or smaller, must be exhibited, with a certificate that at least one hundred pounds have been made. The quality of the steel, and the neatness of the bars, will be taken into consideration in estimating its merit —*A silver medal.*

2. To the maker of the best blistered steel manufactured in the Union, from American materials. A specimen of at least one hundred pounds must be exhibited, together with a certificate that at least one ton of the same quality has been made. The steel must be capable of receiving a fine edge—*A gold medal* will be awarded in case the sample is superior to any imported. If it be not superior, but will bear a fair comparison with that imported, it will be entitled to *a silver medal.* But no premium will be awarded unless the sample be superior to that exhibited in 1824.

3. To the manufacturer of the best bar iron made in Pennsylvania—*A silver medal.* The iron to be of a superior quality for the purpose of converting into steel. Specimens of not less than one hundred pounds must be delivered on or before the first of September.

The Institute having observed with regret, that a practice prevails among iron masters, to leave a portion of crude metal at the end of their bars, forming what is termed a *fag*, the competitors for this premium are informed that the neatness of the bars will be considered, and that no bar presenting a fag end will be received for competition. The manufacturers must state on what terms they would engage to deliver fifty tons of such iron, without a fag, if desired.

4. To the maker of the best specimen of cast iron pipes manufactured in the United States: samples not to be less than one hundred feet, of one inch calibre, in sections of at least four feet long—*A silver medal.*

5. To the maker of the best smith's anvil, steel faced, weighing not less than seventy pounds—*A silver medal.* The anvil made in any state of the Union.

6. To the maker of the best japanned goods; the basis American sheet iron, the japanning done in Pennsylvania—*a silver medal.* In awarding this premium, the quality of the japanning, the taste of the designs, and the finish of the samples, will be taken into consideration.

7. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania the greatest quantity of copperas, in the year ending September 1st, 1825; the quantity not less than five tons—*A silver medal.*

8. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania the greatest quantity of alum, during the year ending September 1st, 1825, the quantity not less than five tons—*A silver medal.*

9. To the maker of the best green colour, suitable for the general purposes of painting. Certificates of the colour's resisting the action of the atmosphere will be required: the colour to be made in any part of the United States; samples of not less than five pounds must be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

10. To the maker of the best water colours manufactured in the United States—*A silver medal.*

11. To the maker of the best crucibles of earthenware, or other cheap material, suitable for brass founders. The crucibles must be able to resist heat as well as those made of black lead, and to stand at least seven heats in a brass-founder's furnace. They must be capable of holding at least forty pounds of metal: one dozen of crucibles must be exhibited, together with a certificate of their having been made in the United States—*A silver medal.*

12, 13, 14. To the makers of the best pottery of red and white earthen, and China wares, from American materials—for each a *bronzed medal.*

15. To the maker of the best glass ware, not cut. An assortment of different articles will be expected, and the estimate of the merit of each manufacturer will be formed upon an examination of all the articles furnished by him—*A silver medal.* The glass to be of American manufacture.

16. To the manufacturer of the best cut glass, made in the United States—*A silver medal.* In awarding this premium, regard will be had to the quality of the glass, as well as to the skill and beauty of the cutting.

17. To the manufacturer of the best piece of blue broadcloth, made in the United States from wool of American growth; not less than ten yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*—Regard will be had to the quality of the dye, as well as of the cloth.

18. To the manufacturer of the best piece of cheap broad cloth, made in the United States from wool of American growth—*A silver medal.* As regard will be had to the lowness of the price, as well as to the quality of the cloth, this premium will not be awarded unless assurance be given, that any quantity, not exceeding five hundred yards, of similar quality, will, if required, be furnished at the same price.

19. To the manufacturer of the best piece of negro cloth; not less than one hundred yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.* The cheapness at which this cloth will be offered, will also be considered; hence the premium will only be awarded on assurance being given that a quantity, not exceeding two thousand yards, of the same quality, will be furnished at the same price, if required.

20. To the maker of the best piece of cassimere manufactured in the United States from American wool; a specimen of not less than ten yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

21. To the manufacturer of the best piece of flannel made in the United States; not less than forty yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.* Assurance must be given that three hundred yards at the stipulated price will be furnished if required.

22. To the manufacturer of the best piece of green baize, made in the United States—not less than fifty yards to be exhibited—*A bronzed medal.*

23. To the maker of the best woollen blankets, made in the United States; one dozen pair to be exhibited—*A silver medal.* The blankets to be from two to four points: regard will be had to the weight, and no premium awarded unless the quality be equal to that of the imported article.

24. To the maker of the best specimen of ingrain carpeting—*A silver medal.* A piece of not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, with a certificate of its having been made in the United States, from American materials.

25. To the maker of the best piece of domestic carpeting, made in Pennsylvania, not less than twenty-five yards to be exhibited; and as cheapness is an object, the price must be affixed to the samples. No person shall be entitled to this premium unless assurance be given that any quantity not exceeding one hundred yards may be obtained of the same quality, and at the same price—*A bronzed medal.*

(To be continued.)

Interesting Documents.—A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, says—"One of the greatest objects of curiosity in this metropolis, is the Department of State. There you may see the original declaration of independence, the original articles of confederation, the original commission given General Washington, and the original constitution of the United States. In another apartment, are the treaties made with the several European powers. The original signatures, by which the several potentates of Europe, gave their several ratifications to these instruments, could not be viewed with indifference even by one who takes but a passing and ordinary interest in the course of human affairs."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MOON-SHINE—No. 2.

I cannot wait—I cannot wait,
The tardy progress you are making,
For while the thing's put off so late,
With fancy's freaks my heart is breaking
Yet beats it now with joy delight,
For see, ah! see what seraph wing,
Upwafts me far from gloom and night,
And bids me soar to see and sing.

Now, now I rise—up now I soar,
With one fair spirit by my side;
One arm her snowy neck thrown o'er,
And one outstretch'd in glorious pride;
Ah, heavenly fair—love doubly blest,
To seek the skies and seek with thee,
Upon thy bosom thus to rest,
And far from you dark spot to flee.

I do not dream—I do not dream,
Nay, I should die, almost, to think so,
Since from my brow her lips do seem
To kiss the dews that made me wink so.
And now since I've so clear a vision,
And mid this bright and starry host,
I'll write my tour with much precision,
And send it to the "Evening Post."

1611.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[From late London papers, brought by recent arrivals by New-York.]

The friends of Grecian emancipation, have lately been pained by the accounts of divisions, and even a civil war, among the Greeks. But it affords us peculiar satisfaction to state that these dissentions have been completely suppressed, and the blockade of Patras resumed. That there have been difficulties there is no doubt; but as our information upon this subject, was principally derived through Turkish sources, at Smyrna, it is fair to presume the statements were generally exaggerated. The important post of Patras, which has been so long blockaded by sea, and invested by land, is represented, in advices from Missolonghi, of January 10, as being reduced to such an extremity that the Turkish garrison had proposed terms of capitulation, in consequence of which, hostages had been exchanged on both sides, to await the issue of negociations for surrendering the fortress. The hostages sent by the Turks, after soliciting the armistice, were two nephews of Mustapha Bey, formerly Vaivode of Achaia, and two Suliote Agas. A cousin of Marc Botzaris, the son of Natches Photomaris, Suliotes, and two individuals, belonging to families in the Greek government, have been given in exchange. The Turks demand the privilege of marching out with their arms and baggage, and to be transported, some to the Hospraties, others to Prevesa, and part to Asia Minor, at the expense of the Greeks.

The new Greek loan, contracted for by Messrs. Ricardo, was brought into the market on the 12th of February. Its amount is £2,000,000 stock, which is issued to the subscribers at 56½ per cent; but of the sum thus raised, such a portion is to be withheld as will take out of circulation £250,000 in bonds of the former loan, at or under the price of 60 per cent. The scrip bore a premium of 1 to 1½ per cent.

Captain Simpson, master of the Harriet, was tried at the Admiralty Sessions on the 9th of February, on a charge for the murder of Daniel Williams, a seaman. After a patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Hugh Hastings, and Alexander Mahony, have been tried and found guilty, on a charge of piracy, while on board the Havana packet.

The following statement will show the vast increase in the value of canal property:—Old Birmingham Canal, original cost, per share, 140*l.*—present value, 2,840*l.*; annual dividend, 100*l.* Stafford and Worcester Canal, original cost, 140*l.*—present value 960*l.*; annual dividend, 40*l.* Trent and Mersey Canal, original cost, 200*l.*—present value, 4,600*l.*; annual dividend, 150*l.* and bonus. Coventry Canal, original cost, 100*l.*—present value, 1,340*l.*; annual dividend, 44*l.* and bonus.

Some speculations are contained in the English papers, as to the cause why the King did not open the session of parliament in person, since he was in good health. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, however, affords some clue to the question. That paper states the following as being mentioned in private circles as the reason. It is said that when the draught of the speech was laid before his Majesty, he did not approve of the passage respecting Ireland, and that although Ministers made several attempts to modify it, still they could not frame it to his satisfaction, so that he could feel pleasure in delivering it in person. On the same subject, the Leicester Journal says, the King had no alternative but the adoption of the speech, or a dissolution of the Ministry. The latter was impracticable. He, therefore, as a matter of necessity, suffered the speech to be delivered by a Commission, but he would not give it the countenance of royal recitation.

London papers mention, that the stock, for the proposed ship canal from the English to the British Channel, was full, and shares were selling at a premium of 8½ per cent.

The attention of both houses of Parliament was occupied, at the last dates, upon the state of Ireland. In the House of Lords, on the 10th of February, the Earl of Liverpool moved "a revival of the committee to inquire into the state of Ireland, more especially as to the circumstances which led to the disturbances in that part of the United Kingdom." Heretofore the inquiries have been limited; but the ministry seem now disposed to make it general, excluding the Catholic Question.

In an Edinburgh paper of the 1st of February, it is mentioned, as a remarkable circumstance, that one of the Bell Rock pigeons arrived at Arbroath in 18 minutes from the Light House, with despatches. We know not the distance, but we observe, that in the afternoon of the same day, a similar messenger was one hour in performing the task.

The price of a share in the Liverpool Coal Gas Company, originally £100, is now £300.

A Madrid article of the 3d Feb. states, that a brother of the Minister Zea, had departed from that city for St. Petersburgh, with a view to negociate a treaty with the emperor of Russia, relative to the South America Provinces.

The French authorities have laid an embargo on two millions bottles of Champaigne, at Rheims, for the gratification of the Court and the visitors at the ensuing coronation.

Mr. O'Connell, the Irish orator, had arrived in London, to preside at a dinner, to be given at the city of London Tavern.

It appears, by official statements, that the revenue of Great Britain, for 1824, amounted to the enormous sum of 54,236,192 pounds sterling, or 241,049,742 dollars.

The great and sudden rise in the price of iron, had caused serious inconvenience to the manufacturers at Birmingham, who found it difficult, on that account, to compete with foreign manufacturers. Immense orders had been received from abroad, particularly from America, at a rate which, from the high price of iron, the goods could not be supplied.—Ministers were, therefore, called upon to repeal the tax on iron imported.

Count Montholon had recovered, as the executor of Napoleon, by a verdict, 3,248,500 francs, from La Fitte, the celebrated banker, which that gentleman had acknowledged to be in his hands, but which the French government had restricted him from paying over before.

A second edition of Dr. M'Henry's last novel, O'Halloran, has been printed in England, under flattering circumstances. The respectable publisher, Whittingham, who is publishing a series of the standard novels in the English language, has given it a place among them; and it is the first American novel which has been received into the series.

A company has been formed at Manchester, for making a navigable ship canal from the Irish sea, at the mouth of the Dee, direct to Manchester.

The eldest son of Sir Walter Scott was on the eve of marrying a Miss Johnson, the daughter of a retired merchant of Dundee, with a fortune of £60,000 sterling. George IV. is said to have caused his congratulations to be intimated to the baronet on this event.

It was rumoured in London, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the Emperor Alexander had been attacked with a severe indisposition of a mental character. Accounts from Petersburg, to the 12th Feb. state, that scarcely a trace of the late inundations of that capital were to be seen. The shops and warehouses were open, bridges repaired, streets cleaned, and every thing had resumed its former appearance.

During the late hurricane, an elm tree, supposed to be a thousand years old, was blown down near Lulworth Castle. Eleven loads of timber, besides lops and tops, were the produce of this tree. It was an ornament to the place in the time of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who, about three hundred years ago, built that beautiful castle. Five hundred trees of similar dimensions, were also blown down.

A new vegetable, called the asparagus potatoe, has been introduced into this country: it comes into season just as the asparagus goes out.

A bell, which weighs 18,000 lbs. has been discovered at the depth of 70 feet, in a valley of Mount Jura. It is imagined that a convent or church has been engulphed at that place. Nothing but the bell has been yet met with. The search continues.

An Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—The operation of tapping the head for water on the brain, was performed by Surgeon Gray, of this town, (Galway) on Monday last, on a child nine months old. He drew off more than ten ounces of water, which gave the child great relief. Should the child even not recover, which, from the generally diseased, and deformed state of the body, may probably be wished for, yet we think the performance of such operations should be made public, as they may lead to more successful practice in that very unmanageable disease.—*Connaught Journal.*

On the 12th of January, twenty-seven old inhabitants of Portsmouth, England, met at a tavern, whose united ages were *two thousand three hundred and sixty one years.* The oldest, William Trendzel, was 95; the youngest, John Cook, was 80 years and one month.

A letter from Egypt, of the 21st October last, states, that "through the exertions of the present Pacha, the face of this country has been entirely changed, and, in the course of three years from the first experiment, his highness has made the country, this year, yield 200,000 bales of cotton."

During the year 1824, the number of vessels which passed through the Sound, to and from the Baltic, was 10,318; of which 177 were American, being an increase of *nineteen* on the preceding year.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

James Findley, one of the oldest Gardeners in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, has at this time, and has had for a few weeks past, two beds of Mushrooms growing in his cellar, which has every appearance of producing abundantly. They appear of a much thicker consistence, as well as have a much finer flavour, than those found in old meadows and fields.

On Saturday afternoon, a piece of timber fell on a child about three years of age, of Mr. Uher's, in Spring Garden. She was instantly killed. The child was a most interesting object, and greatly beloved.

The committee appointed by the town meeting to consider the propriety of making a Rail Road, through the Northern Liberties, from the river Schuylkill to the Delaware, have employed a surveyor to examine the route.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Freeman, auctioneer, sold the following real estate, the property of the late Godfrey Haga, Esq. viz. the Gothic Mansion for 25,500 dollars—the house on the Frankford road for 6,175—the warehouse, corner of Sixth and Minor-streets, for 6,800—and the house and lot in Lombard-street for 1150—making a total of 39,625 dollars. Mr. J. Burke, of the Shakspeare building, bought the Gothic mansion.

On Tuesday last about noon, in Brandywine Hundred, State of Delaware, a child about 4 months old of Mr. John Banbey, was killed by lightning during the severe storm on that day.

A gentleman, arrived in this city from Kentucky, states, that the report of Desha's escape from prison was incorrect. He was still in confinement.

Lake Erie was free from ice on the 8th inst. a circumstance very rare at so early a period. The average time of its opening, for the last six years, has been from the 6th to the 10th of May.

The Governor of Vermont has issued his proclamation, ordering the 13th day of April to be observed as a day of public prayer and fasting.

Some days since, a communication was inserted from the western papers, signed H. Woolsey, detailing some circumstances of finding a horse near Cayuga lake, and the supposition that some one had been murdered. On investigation, it turns out that the horse found, belonged to a farmer who was tired of the animal, and had taken him into the woods and killed him.

Mrs. Pratt, a widow, residing in Servian county, Georgia, was murdered on the 16th ult. A man named Rushing, who had shortly before robbed the old lady, has been taken up on suspicion of having committed the murder. Mrs. P. it is said, has a daughter residing in the city of New York.

On Monday week, the powder mill, three miles west of Middletown, Conn. belonging to R. & D. Rand & Co. was blown up, and Mr. Hezekiah Clark and William Clark, who were the only persons at work in it, very badly burnt; the former lingered, in the most excruciating pain, until about nine o'clock on Monday night, when he expired; the latter, it is to be hoped, will recover.

Accounts from Truxillo, via Jamaica, state that the repeated attempts of the Royalists to sow dissention throughout Guatemala, had induced the government to expel all the European Spaniards. With a priest at their head, they had lately been intriguing with Havana, for the purpose of again hoisting the flag of Ferdinand.

The admeasurement of the large timber ship, now building at Quebec, is 3000 tons, or about a third more than the Columbus. It is to be launched in May next.

John Quincy Adams was born in that part of Braintree, now called Quincy, (Mass.) on the 11th of July, 1767. He is, therefore, nearly 58 years old.

Major Long-Bow out done.—The inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon affirm, that the salt lake on the mountain of Colombo, consists of the tears which Eve shed for 100 years together, because of Abel's death!

Mr. Crawford left Washington with his family, on Saturday, for his residence in Georgia. He retires from public life with a fortune by no means ample, and with a constitution considerably shattered by the ravages of disease. We wish him a perfect restoration to health, and many years of domestic happiness in his retirement.

It is understood that a court of inquiry is about to be instituted, at the request of commodore Porter, to investigate his conduct in relation to certain matters referred to in letters of Mr. Randall and Mr. Mountain, officially transmitted to congress at the last session, touching the transportation of specie, by vessels of the United States, &c.

Singular Facts. 1st. Of the 213 Representatives in Congress, every one was in Washington at the late election, all in their seats, except one. 2d. Only two states have furnished Presidents, viz. Virginia and Massachusetts. 3d. Of the first three Presidents, but one had a son—who is now elected President, during the life-time of his father.

The Wyoming Herald informs, that preparations are in train to rebuild the Wilkesbarre Bridge, and that it will probably be in a passing state before Christmas.

There are 400 students in the different departments of the Transylvania University. Of these 208 are of Kentucky.

One of the counties of Georgia, named *Liberty*, contains, according to the census recently taken, 1,685 free persons, and 5,755 slaves.

The Vermont Gazette states, that an extensive bed of iron ore has been discovered in Dorset, near Manchester, north line. The quality is such that a horse shoe has been wrought in a blacksmith's fire, directly from the ore.

The Navy Commissioners have issued proposals for the iron work for ten sloops of war; and for the white oak, yellow pine, and locust materials, necessary for the hulls of seven, and the spars of ten, sloops of war; to be delivered at the several navy yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charleston, Mass.; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia; Washington; and Gosport, Virginia—as the Commissioners may direct.

We regret to learn, that several attempts have recently been made to set fire to the town of Smyrna, (Delaware,) in consequence of which, the white inhabitants have held a meeting, and offer a reward of "One Hundred Dollars" for the apprehension of the incendiary or incendiaries.

The Butler Repository, contains an account of the death of Mr. Isaac Carey, who was killed by the falling in of the banks of a pit, while he was digging coal. Mr. C. was soon discovered by two of his children, but before he was taken out life had fled.

General Jackson, and lady, arrived at Baltimore on Friday week. A splendid ball was given to him in the evening. He has written a letter, stating his inability to visit this city at present. It is supposed that the gallant veteran will visit several states in the union, in the course of the ensuing year.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. Fanny Mosely, of Fort Covington, New York, was shot dead while asleep in bed, by a young man whom she refused to marry.

Preparations are making in Charleston, (S. C.) to give Gen. La Fayette a reception equal to that which he has received in any commercial city in the Union, which he has entered.

The committee on the subject of taxes, from the Legislature of New-York, have reported that, "it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the law for assessment and collection of taxes, as probably *taxes will in a short time, be entirely dispensed with.*" What a comment upon the doctrine of internal improvement.

It is said that Mr. Stephen P. Conn, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, has really discovered the practicability of *melting iron with steam only*, and he has so far succeeded as to bring the iron down to welding heat by this process.

Five steam boats ply regularly between Cahawba and Mobile, one of which, it is said, is capable of carrying 2000 bales of Cotton.

Dr. Buchanan, of Louisville, Ken. has succeeded in propelling a waggon some three or four miles, with *a very small capillary steam engine.* The experiment succeeded beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its ingenious inventor.

In Louisiana, the legislature has passed an act to remove the seat of government of the state from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, about seventy miles in the interior, on the Mississippi.

The London committee for the relief of Spanish and Italian refugees, having proposed to charter a vessel to convey such of them as were disposed to embark for New York or Philadelphia, we may soon expect to see a number of these unfortunate patriots on our shores.

Letters have been received from Bishop Hobart, dated Rome, January 1st, which state that his health was materially better, and improving. The Bishop has preached several times at Rome, to crowded audiences.

The general election was held in New Hampshire on Tuesday week last. Governor Morrill was re-elected, without any regular opposition.

Captain Morrison, from Maracaibo, states, that on the 4th ultimo, he landed at Fort St. Carlos, and was informed by the Commandant, that the Captain of a Dutch schr. from Curracoa, had reported that two days before sailing, Feb. 1, a suspicious looking schooner, in company with a brig, had been seen passing the harbour, and that on the next day, fourteen dead bodies, with their heads cut off, were picked up on the beach. The Commandant had no doubt the schooner was a pirate.

The Western Argus, printed at Beaver, mentions that a young woman, calling herself Maria Matthews, was found on the 14th of February, very thinly clad, asleep beside a log, in Hanover township. When taken up, she appeared nearly dead from the cold—she was, with much difficulty, taken to a house, where, after much attention, she was enabled to give some account of herself. She appeared to be about fifteen years of age, of very genteel appearance—said she came from Indiana—was evidently deranged; after two or three days, she made her escape, and must have been without shelter two or three nights.

MAIL ROBBER.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald states, that Doolittle, advertised as having robbed the mail at Bennington, has been taken and committed. It gives the following statement of circumstances, connected with the robbery:—

Doolittle was an assistant postmaster to Mr. Haswell, and often opened and closed the mail. One morning, a lad in making a fire in the stove in the post office discovered some papers in the mouth, which excited his curiosity—and on pulling them out he found they were letters which had been broken. He shewed them to Mr. Haswell, and they were found to be letters purloined from the office and broken, one of which had contained money. He said he had taken in the whole but forty dollars, and after promising to replace the money, was permitted to go at large, and he immediately escaped.

The Ohio Sentinel states, that from a report made to Congress, by the United States Bank, it appears that the debt due said bank, in the state of Ohio, in December last, amounted to *two millions, nine hundred and thirty-four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty cents.* The debts owing by the citizens of Ohio to the state banks, are estimated, after deducting the amount of stock paid in, to be $1,000,000—which, added to the amount due to the United States Bank, as above, makes the aggregate of $2,934,965 80—and adding the one million owing to the general government for land, makes the sum total of $4,934,455 80 due by Ohio to banks and land offices.

The Weather at Savannah.—We learn, by the Savannah Georgian, that the weather at that place, has been very severe. On the 3d inst. the tide rose higher than on any occasion, since the September gale of last year.—Nearly the whole of Hutchinson's Island, opposite the city, was overflowed, and a great portion of the lower end of it, yet remains under water. The banks of the Island, which have been repaired since the September gale, have been considerably injured, and the sugar cane planted by Mr. Spalding, has also suffered. Fig Island below the city, was completely overflowed, but as the tide receded, was left partly dry. There is reason to fear that much damage has been done on the banks of the river, of which we are yet to hear—in which case the rice crop will be backward.

Captain Stevens, who arrived at New York from Ponce, Porto Rico, informs, that a piratical boat went into a harbour, about forty miles to the windward of Ponce, and plundered a plantation of property to a considerable amount. The wreck of a sloop was seen near that place, which it was believed had been captured by the same boat, and all who were on board, murdered. On the 17th of February, a chest, clothing, &c. were picked up off Ponce, by a fishing boat. In the chest were letters signed by Samuel Reed, of St. Thomas, and it was generally believed that another piracy had been committed, and the crew murdered, most likely by the same gang. *Fifty per cent.* was required at Ponce, to insure against the risk of piracy.

From captain Gray, of the brig Clothier, arrived at Baltimore from St. Thomas, we learn, that the damages and loss by the recent fire at that place have been ascertained to be about three millions of dollars—the number of houses consumed amounting to between 1200 and 1300. There is little doubt that, but for the great exertions of the masters and seamen of the American vessels in port, a total destruction of the town would have ensued. In a circular, issued by the Governor of the Island, there is a warm expression of thanks to captain Sloat, of the U. S. schooner Grampus, and many others of our countrymen, who distinguished themselves on the occasion. Captain Gray came out under convoy of the Grampus, the commander of which desired to be reported as well.

Capt. Southcomb, of the schr. Alicesa, in 15 days from Laguira, reports, that the French blockading squadron, consisting of the Jean D'Arc 64, two brigs, and several small vessels, were still off Porto Cavello, but had as yet captured no Colombian vessel. The markets at Laguira continued well stocked with dry goods and provisions, and the produce of the country scarce—experienced a rough and boisterous passage. Passenger, J. A. Warrington, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 5th inst. William Simpson, a southern trader, was murdered near Centreville, Fairfax county, Va. and robbed of about $1600, chiefly in notes of the Bank of Virginia. It appears that Simpson had eaten his supper at the tavern where he had been for several days, in company with four or five persons of the place, and that after supper they all left the tavern, not, however, precisely at the same time; but this being common, attracted no particular notice. All, except Simpson, returned to the tavern in the course of the evening. Next morning being Sunday, three of them left the village, two on foot and one on horseback. Simpson's not returning to the tavern on Sunday excited no suspicion, as his business led him frequently into the neighbourhood for longer and shorter periods. On Monday suspicions began to be entertained, and on Tuesday morning the inhabitants undertook to search, and at a short time, within about half a mile of the village, and near one of the roads leading from thence, he was found dead, and the money which it was known he had about him was missing. He appeared to have been shot through the head with a pistol, and stabbed.

The account of the reception of General La Fayette at the town which bears his name, in North Carolina, has been published. It was not second, in enthusiasm and sober joy, to that which the public feeling has every where else afforded to the Nation's Guest.—There is one incident in this tour, which is worthy of more particular notice than it is in our power to give to others. A troop of Cavalry, from Mecklenburg county, commanded by Colonel Thomas G. Polk, though residing near 150 miles from the road which the General had to travel, on receipt of intelligence that he was coming, immediately equipped themselves, left their homes, and travelled with great expedition, nearly the whole distance in the rain, met the General on the side of Raleigh, and accompanied him, still through the rain, to Fayetteville, where they returned home. The whole distance travelled by the troop, in this excursion, was probably not far short of *four hundred miles.*

In noticing the arrival of the fourth day of the present month, the Charleston Courier remarks:—"This day, the administration of the Government, enters into new, but experienced hands, and the helm of State is relinquished by the venerable individual who has guided it for eight years past. According to the genius of our Constitution, the President of the United States becomes once more a private citizen, and a private citizen on the other hand, becomes the President of the United States. This important change is solemnized by an appeal to the Ruler of the World, for the truth and loyalty, and patriotism of the newly elected President—an appeal, which we trust will be recorded above, and fully vindicated on earth, in the purity, the virtue, and the happiness of his administration."

Out of the number of 46, crew and passengers of the New-York packet ship Diamond, lost in Cardigan Bay, 10 have perished, and are as follows:—Francis M'Mullen, Castlekiney, county of Monhagen, not found; Jo John Stitt Banbridge, county of Down, found; John Law, Drogheda or near, found; Capt. Macy, not found; George Clarke, first mate, found; —— Broadbent, an Englishman, found; —— Wood, do. do. two gentlemen, names unknown, not found.

All those picked up had much property upon their persons, and those not yet found are known to have much also. A guard is upon the shore, and every care taken to prevent plunder. The passengers having received assistance from the gentlemen here, are gone to Liverpool, except those bruised or otherwise hurt. Mr Betterly, John Hoagland, an Irishman, broken leg; Mr. Broadbent, an Englishman, and Mr. Nicholson, of Belfast, who has suffered much; Mr. Clarke also received a good deal of injury, but is now nearly recovered. The latter gentleman (who is son to a gentleman in the county of Armagh) most gallantly descended from the rigging and rescued Mrs. Betterly from the bulwarks, when nearly exhausted by the impetuosity of the breakers; he saved his own life by swimming to the boat with the first mate.

On asking the mate of the schr. Gen. Pedro, lately arrived from Curracoa, if he could confirm the report, that 24 dead bodies were found drifted ashore on the island without heads, he replied that they left Curracoa about 30 days since; that he asked the pilot of that place relative to the report, and he replied that he had heard of none; he supposed

the report to have originated from some hams, &c. drifting ashore from the brig William and Ezra, lately cast away on the island of Bonaire.

A New Orleans paper of the 9th ult. gives the following account of an editorial duel.

Duel.—In consequence of a dispute which existed between Mr. Duhy, the senior editor of the Mercantile Daily Advertiser, and Mr. Cruzat, the editor of the Argus, the parties had a meeting on Monday morning. Having first exchanged shots without effect, they engaged with small swords, agreeable to previous arrangements, and in a few minutes both were wounded; Mr. Cruzat severely, but not dangerously, and Mr. Duhy slightly. An honorable reconciliation has succeeded to their quarrel.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable English gentleman, to his friend in Boston, dated

Kent, 10th. Oct. 1824.

"*My Dear Sir*—It is with much pleasure that I avail myself of the return of the packet to the home in, to fulfil the promise I made of writing to you on my arrival in England, and I do this with the greater pleasure as it gives me an opportunity of returning you my best thanks for the great kindness and hospitality I experienced from you whilst in Boston. Indeed, my dear Sir, I know not how to speak of the reception I met with, in proper terms; for, if I was to say all I feel on the occasion, you might, in the sternness of your republican ideas, imagine I was not sincere."

"The little I have seen of America has opened my eyes completely, and removed prejudices and erroneous opinions so completely, that I am uncommonly glad I was able to pay so short a visit even; and I am certainly very anxious to become more intimately acquainted with so extraordinary a country, and one that has hitherto only been known in England through a false medium of one uncoloured by unnatural and unjust prejudices. These, I have no doubt, are fast wearing away, and in a short time, I think, we shall see the two countries, what they ought to be—separate parts of one vast family."

The Senate of the United States having concluded the business of their extra session, adjourned on Wednesday week, at three o'clock, *sine die*. Previous to the adjournment, the Vice President, according to usage, retired from the Chair of the Senate; when Mr. Gaillard was re-elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The votes were, for Mr. Gaillard 37, scattering 7. The Senate likewise rejected the convention, recently formed with the government of Columbia, relative to the Slave Trade. The first article giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coasts of the West Indies and Africa, was stricken out, by a vote of 28 to 12. The treaty was then rejected *nem. con.*

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Mr. Meredith reported an act supplementary to the several acts concerning the poor; and Mr. Lehman an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company. The pauperism bill has passed both houses. The House have passed through committee of the whole, a bill ratifying the act of the Virginia legislature, authorizing the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The senate have passed and sent to the house for concurrence, the bill appointing commissioners as a board of internal improvement.

On the 5th instant, Mr. Smith, of this city, presented to the house a petition, accompanied by documents, from Hannah Archer, a coloured woman, a revolutionary heroine, who served in the families of Generals Washington and La Fayette, for seven years, during the war. She was at the memorable battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown and at Valley Forge Encampment—had charge of Gen. Washington's baggage, and occasionally of the military chest of gold and silver, in the absence of the officers. She is now in her 90th year, blind, poor, and helpless, and in consideration of her services, and those of her husband, who fought at Bunker's Hill, and served faithfully during the whole war, she now prays for a small pension to enable her to live free from want in the evening of her days.

Freeman Rickrow, alias Charles Elray, alias Charles Henry, one of the men accused of robbing Mr. Benson, arrived here on Thursday evening, from New York, in the custody of Mr. Garrigues, one of the High Constables. The prisoner, when brought before Mayor Watson, acknowledged his participation in the plan of the robbery, which, he said, was formed in the Theatre, the night previous—that while his associates were committing the act in Mr. Benson's office, he was on the side walk, on the opposite side of the street—that, immediately after the robbery, he received from them, in Dock-street, a sum of money, which they said was $12,00, but which proved to be $24,00. He refuses to give any account of his associates. The Mayor committed him for trial at the next court of Oyer and Terminer.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Noah's Advocate says, "The new piece called the *Feyahoola*, for so we translate it, gains nightly on the audience, and on Friday attracted a fourth crowded house. The pieces which have of late been brought forward, at considerable expense, were eminently successful, arising from the splendour of scenery and profusion of show and ornament. This Feyahoola recommends itself by the variety, taste and skill of the music, and no stronger proof can be adduced of the musical ear of the audience, than the applause bestowed upon the overture and choruses; the terrific wildness of the composition, in the incantation scene, is in proof of the extraordinary skill and peculiar style of the composer. The double orchestra has added greatly to the attraction. Miss Kelly has no inconsiderable part, of which every thing is made in the songs, particularly the one in the third act, in which some of the most difficult passages are executed with great taste and sweetness. Mrs. De Luce, who is evidently improving and gaining nightly on the audience, by the simplicity and modest manner of her acting, has considerable merit in her songs; and Hilson, Hutchings, Kent, and particularly Scene, give great effect to the choruses. The plot in itself is nothing, yet it has a combination of interest which will sustain it."

It is stated that an opera is forthcoming at Covent Garden Theatre, from the pen of Mr. Howard Paine, (the author of Charles the Second, and other equally successful pieces) which, according to green-room report, is likely to eclipse any production of the kind which has appeared for many years past. The actual receipt at the treasury of Covent Garden Theatre, on the first night of Miss Foote's appearance this season, was nine hundred pounds sixteen shillings, ($3,929 88,) the largest sum ever received.

THEATRE, DRURY LANE.—Mr. Kean again appeared at this theatre on the 11th February. The part he enacted was Shylock, in the Merchant of Venice, which he went through with his usual excellence, and experienced the most rapturous applause, not a dissenting voice being heard. The house was crowded with elegant company, among which was an unusual number of ladies, particularly in the first circle, who were not sparing of their marks of approbation. Hence we suppose the opposition has ceased, and Kean may shout, "*Edmund's* himself again."

A Paris paper says, that Madame Fodor, the singer, receives from the conductor of the Court Theatres of Naples, a salary of 80,000 francs per annum, and has declined an offer of 144,000 francs, made to her under the authority of the Russian government.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1825.

ERRATA.—Some material errors were discovered in our first page, in the article headed "Elias Hicks' Sermons," after a small part of the impression had been struck off, which the reader is desired to correct, viz. line 12 from the top, for *they formed*, read *they had formed*; line 48, for *God to man*, read *God and man*; line 52, for *hypocitical*, read *hypothetical*; line 33 from the bottom, for *all men*, read *all may*.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our poetical column to this week occupied exclusively by fair correspondents, a circumstance we cannot but feel both pride and pleasure in noticing, as indicating on their part a disposition we are happy in witnessing, and ever desirous of cultivating, feeling assured, that while our exertions are cheered by the song of virtue, warbled from the lips of purity and loveliness, and our readers gratified by the dulcet numbers, we have irresistable advocates and patrons, and need be under no apprehensions of "fainting by the way." There are, beside, several articles on file, which we shall embrace the earliest opportunity of placing, where they will add grace, and, doubtless, impart both profit and pleasure. "Mary," "Ida," "Emily," "Anna," and "Emma," where are they? Their smiles, though, "like angels' visits, few and far between," are very acceptable, and, together with all those whose names are enrolled on the pages of the Post, entitled to the warmest acknowledgments.

A "Fourth Letter from Onicon," "vat is inside of de Poste" this evening, we need hardly say, has been productive of "an infinite deal of mirth" and satisfaction to us, as we have no doubt it will be to our readers. We hope he has by this time entirely recovered from the "one little neck in de face," inflicted by Monsieur the Barber, and will frequently "get into de Poste of a Saturday evening, wid his diablement hard name."

"Desultory Sheets, No. 7," "Melancholy," "Flights of Fancy, No. 6," &c. will add variety and interest to our columns the ensuing week.

"Fredolli to Hannah," shall have a place.

The queries proposed by "Common Sense," as to the authenticity of "Some account of Thomas Paine in his last sickness," published in our paper of the 5th inst. we cannot pretend to answer in the way calculated to afford the positive satisfaction which our correspondent appears desirous of obtaining, although, at the same time, we should certainly be pleased in so doing. The "account" was, we believe, originally made public in New York, some years since, under precisely what circumstances, we are unable to say, but doubt not they were such as entitled the statement to at least a reasonable share of credence. It was handed to us, with a request for its insertion, by a respected friend, who no doubt conceived its further circulation could, at least, be productive of no possible evil, while, on the contrary, it might, in some degree, be an instrument of good. We gave it as received, without vouching for its correctness, or pausing to enquire of the "proof that could be adduced" in its support. We presumed the motive, of itself, a sufficient apology, (if any were required for our justification in this particular,) for spreading an antidote, however insufficient, or even ill supported, to one of the most ruinous poisons with which the earth can teem, which goes to corrupt and defile the source of the most perfect good—to dash from the imploring victim of wretchedness and despair, the last and most efficient cup of peace and consolation he can hope to possess—to pluck the last and most cruel sting from the tyrant death—and, in short, to undermine and utterly annihilate the most fair, sacred, and beautiful system of which the wide universe can boast. The sentiments which would induce an appeal to the gratitude and patriotism of Americans, in favour of this truly "celebrated man," while they have been, and we doubt not, ever will be, duly appreciated, so far as relates to his political services once rendered this republic, should be exercised with caution and not be permitted to intrude beyond the precincts of the only sphere wherein they can, with safety, be indulged, lest, in the end, it may too emphatically be said, "he saved but to destroy!"

A new method of teaching the art of book-keeping, by J. Irvine Hitchcock, we have kept some time by us, with the intention of giving it an examination, but have not been able, from the the pressure of other affairs, to give it more than a cursory perusal. It is highly recommended by a number of respectable teachers and accountants, both of this city and New York, as being a work of superior merit of the kind, and well calculated, from its simplicity of arrangement, perspicuity of style, &c. for the use of schools or individuals.

Robert Wright, of this city, is engaged in publishing, by subscription, a work entitled AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY, to which we have been requested to invite the attention of our readers. We have been shown some specimens of the engraving department, which are certainly as distinguished for the excellence of the designs, as the clear, distinct and delicate style in which they are finished. Mr. John D. Goodman is the author of the work, whose proficiency in natural history and scientific pursuits are already so well known and appreciated. The whole, it is understood, will pass under the immediate inspection of Dr. Say, which is of itself, the highest recommendation we could desire, and will, it is presumed, fully warrant the public in anticipating, what the publishers design making it, a correct, full and complete book of reference, in this very interesting and valuable science, and one which may rank in the future history of American literature, as a national standard work. As much pains and expense is incurred, we hope and doubt not it will meet with such liberal support, as will enable the publishers to bring the work immediately forward, as it is one we feel assured which will reflect much credit on our city, and materially add to the literary character of the country.

There is no good evidence yet, of carrying into effect the plan, some time since spoken of, for improving the lot at the lower extremity of Dock street. We hope it will not be given up, as it will constitute an improvement which we know will afford general satisfaction, from the manner in which we have heard it spoken of, particularly by those residing in the vicinity of this place. If handsomely laid out and enclosed, it will afford a pleasant retreat after the fatigue and heat of the long summer's day, and they are now fast approaching. It will, besides, give a finish and beauty to this part of the city, which has long been desired, and will, while it enhances the value of the property in its immediate vicinity, conduce to the health, comfort and pleasure of the families who reside in the neighbourhood. We hope to see measures taken for carrying the plan into immediate effect.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, the able and indefatigable editors of the National Intelligencer, at Washington, whose re-election to their former station of printers to congress, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses, has given such evidence of the estimation in which they are held there, in reply to a paragraph which has appeared in some of the public prints, representing them as drawing a comparison between farmers and mechanics, and the professional or wealthy classes of society, unfavorable to the former, promptly deny the accusation, as being a total perversion of their sentiments, and observe, "that, bred to a mechanical profession, for which we have both attachment and respect—not so much, however, but that we would gladly exchange it for the most independent of all vocations, that of the farmer, if our education and engagements would permit,—it would be degrading our own station in society, and derogatory to the principles we have ever professed and hoped to follow, to speak disparagingly of those who constitute the body of the country's yeomanry."

"After a storm, comes a calm"—is an adage never more applicable than to the present posture of political affairs at head quarters, and indeed throughout the entire camp, where so late was heard the din and clatter, giving such "fearful note of preparation." Things at Washington, particularly, seem to have settled down into peace and quietness; and now that the troubles are past, and that things can be viewed in their proper light, we feel convinced that most, if not all, who have rendered themselves so conspicuous for clamour, "full of sound and fury," but "signifying nothing," cannot, themselves, but look with feelings of regret, and too frequently disgust, on the violent and disreputable career they have pursued. Among those who have been the most bitterly assailed in this "war of words," Mr. Crawford stands conspicuous. Whatever objections may have applied to the measures of his friends, we believe it is pretty generally conceded, on all hands, that the man himself stands pre-eminent for his public worth and services; and now, at the close of his political career, on his retirement to the duties of a private citizen, with a slender income, and a constitution enfeebled and broken by disease and intense application to business, he will certainly carry with him the best wishes, which even his opponents are desirous of bestowing, an enviable share of public sympathy, and the well-merited thanks and gratitude of his country. Nor has the high character of General Jackson altogether escaped the venom of party spleen. But the base attacks of those infamous hirelings, who hang as worthless excrescences on the political body of a country, and seem to delight in falsehood and defamation, are of no avail; but rather tend to enhance the already immense value of his services, and to exalt the Roman firmness and dignity of his character in the estimation of the people, who never can be too grateful for the benefits he has conferred upon them, or cease for a moment to remember, with liberal emotions of pride and gratitude, the Hero of New Orleans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 12, Brig Sarah, York, St. Kitts, 17 days.
Schr. James, Blunt, Aux Cayes 23 days, Coffee.
14.—Brig Mars, Becket, Saugrau, Trinidad, 16 days, Sugar and Molasses.
15.—Brig Mars, Bacon, Campeachy, 26 days, Logwood.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hampton, Alvarado, 19 days, in Ballast.
Brig Cato, Dulany, Alvarado, 21 days, in Ballast.
16.—Brig Emeline, Thatcher, Rum, Ky. 18 days, Salt.
17.—Brig American, Basune Habit, 30 days, sutze.
Brig Rosan, McKenzie, St. John's Pr. 13 days, mdze.
Schr. Pegasus, Merrick, St. Domingo, 22 days, sutze.
18.—Brig Edward, Thompson, Fisher, Pernambuco, 28 days, Sugar, &c.
Schr. Christiana, Duling, St. Jago de Cuba, 15 days, Coffee and Sugar.

CLEARANCES.

March 12, Schr. Argo, Wood, Aux Cayes.
Brig Fanny, Bray, Gibraltar.
14.—Ship Mona, Pennell, Cowes.
16.—Brig American, Moor, St. Jago.
17.—Brig Victory, Burns, Alexandr.
Schr. Independence, Norris, Matanzas.
Ship Ohio, Graves, in proceeding for Mr. Morgan's Plantation, about two miles above the Turn, near New Orleans, was capsized on the 23d or 24th Feb. and sunk—crew saved. An attempt was to be made on the 26th to raise her.

☞ A meeting of the Phœnix Beneficial Society of Pennsylvania, will be held on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the house of Joseph Schrack, corner of Wood and Fourth streets. Persons disposed to become members, are invited to attend.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst. the Rev. Mr. Herron, Mr. WILLIAM M'KEEN, of Trenton, (N. J.) to Miss ELEANOR PEARSON, of this city.

On the 10th inst. the Rev. Jacob Bonllard, Mr. JOHN ABLE, to Miss ELIZA GLOUDEN, all of this city.

On Saturday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Meyer, Mr. THAS I. GALE, to Miss CAROLINE M. dater of Mr. John Edmonds, all of this city.

On Sunday evening the 13th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, ISAAC MILNOR, to Miss MARY BESS, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. J. K. HERRI, to Miss CAROLINE KEMP, both of this city.

On Thursday evening the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Baker, Mr. SAML. BARTLE, paper maker, to Miss ANN TENHOUSE, both of Germantown.

On Wednesday even last, by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. JOHN COLLINS, of Mobile, Alabama, to Miss HANNAH TATEM, of this city.

On Tuesday morning 1st inst. at St. Paul's Church, in Baltimore, the Right Rev. Bishop of Maryland, WILLIAM VREDENBURGH, Esq. of Geneva, State of New York, to Miss NARCISSA H. DASCOMB of the same state.

At New York, GEO. P. MORRIS, Esq. Editor of the New Yorkerine, to Miss MARY WATKINS, eldest daughter of Mr. George P. Hopkins.

DIED,

On the night of 13th inst. Mr. JAMES WAY, of this city, in the 72d year of his age.

On the 14th inst. MARGARET BOSACK, wife of Joseph Ish, aged 26.

On Tuesday morning, ANDREW WILE, in the 54th year of his age.

On Seventh-day night 12th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, ANN WELLS DAWSON.

On the 15th inst. WILMOT ATTA, son of the Rev. George C. Potter, 13.

On the 14th inst. aged 48, Mrs. MARY WOODWARD, widow of the late Woodward.

On Monday, the 14th in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARICAPP.

On Saturday last, at an Mr. JONATHAN GROUT, Professor of Greek, a native of the state of Connecticut, aged 60.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. SARAH REDMAN, wife of Dr. Thomas Redman dec'd.

On the 6th ult. at Natal, (coast Mauritz) aged 17, HENRY DOBELBOE, son of Lewis Dobelboer, Printer, of this city.

On Saturday evening, in 80th year of her age, Mrs. ANN PURVES.

On Thursday, the 17th after a long and severe indisposition, JOSEPH FISHER, aged 23 years.

On the 14th inst. at Imure, GEORGE JAMES OLDDEN, son of B. Olddon, formerly of this city, in the 21st year his age.

On the 12th inst. at Rahedd, N. J. JEREMIAH ELDRETH, in the 72nd year of his age.

In Hillsborough (N. C.) ELIZABETH BEARTT, wife of Mr. DeBennett, editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, only son of Philadelphia.

☞ A meeting of the members of the Washington Benevolent Soc'y, residing in the District of Southwark will be held in the school house, back of the Church, Catharine-street, on Monday 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

PONDAS ELDRIDGE, Vice-President.

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 200 NORTH THIRD STREET.

SAMUEL BURSTEIN offers for sale, at the New Paper Warehouse,

1000 Reams Wrapping Paper
500 " Printing do.
500 " No. 1, Cap Writing,
500 " No. 2, do. do.
500 " No. 3, do. do.
100 gross Bonnet Boards.

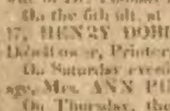
Together with a general assortment of Paper of different kinds.

☞ The highest price paid for scarcity of RAGS. march 19—tf

SARAH GRN,

INFORMS the public that being also the Heating Art, she offers her services to those interested with the following, viz no. Fistulas, Inflammations and Swellings of all k the Dysentery, Wounds and Mortification, the Rheumatic Drop (application be made immediately) the Dizziness in the head, &c. Apply at No. 2 Lagt street, a few doors above Second. march 19—3m*

FOR SALE.



A good Pleasure, warranted sound, and the harness; great part of the said Horse, a Chair and Harness, for sale No. 218 North Front street. march 19—tf

FOR SALE,

A DROVE of first rate CANADA HORSES, from Lower Canada at Mrs. Le Noble's Inn, in Fourth, above Callowhill street, where they remain until 25th inst. Also, one young Blooded Bay Horse. march 19—1t

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH HALL, of the Township of Upper Ibby, Delaware County, (deceased,) are requested to come forward and make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present for settlement.

HALLIDAY JACKSON,
JOSEPH POWELL, Executors.
ABRAHAM POWELL, } march 19—3t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
16th Class—New series
SCHEME

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500
52	do.	100
156	do.	50
1248	do.	20
10608	do.	10

Whole Tickets, $9—Halves, $4 50—Quarters, $2 25—Eighths $1 12 1-2—For Sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 43, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Tickets in the New York, New erey Baltimore and Virginia Lotteries, for sale as above.

Trenton Money taken at par for tickets and shares or discounted at 1 per cent. march 19—tf

Cheap Paper Hangings and Borders.

A GENERAL assortment, to be had at the manufactory, No. 86 SOUTH FRONT STREET, two doors below Walnut, where all who are desirous of purchasing, of good quality and cheap, may find their interest to call.

JAMES Y. HUMPHREYS.

Experienced persons whose work may be depended on, are always in attendance, and ready to put up the same. march 19—3m

Franklin Park Boarding School,

SITUATED at Aincoas, New Jersey, continues open for the reception of boys, to which are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the common branches of the Mathematics.—Boarding, Washing, Lodging, and Tuition $30 per quarter, for boys under twelve years of age, at $35 per quarter for those over that age, payable in advance.—There will be allowed two weeks vacation in each year. If there should be any who might wish to acquire some knowledge of gardening, agriculture, and directing fruit trees, an opportunity will be afforded of gaining useful information on these subjects.

REFERENCES.—Robert L. Fitzhugh, and Isaac Benezet Philadelphia; and John Gummere, Burlington. 3d mo 19—6w

Bottling Establishment.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers, for the liberal patronage he has received during the past season, and solicits a continuance of the same for the approaching season.

He has now on hand a large stock of

PORTER, ALE and CIDER.

ALSO—Superior Brown Stout and English Ale.

Orders for shipping promptly attended to, at Groceries of any description taken in payment.

Also, Casks, by the hogshead or barrel.

Bottles, Corks, &c. &c. Apply to

GEORGE EMERICK.

No. 61 North Sixth street, or at his Bottling Establishment, opposite. march 1—6t*

WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Turning Business. Boys from the country, and about fourteen years of age will be preferred. Enquire at No. 10 Elfreth's alley. march 5—tf WILLIAM MORRISS.

SPLENDID CHANCES.

BRILLIANT SCHEME
OF THE
Union Canal Lottery,
SIXTEENTH CLASS.

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500

And an innumerable number of 100, 50, 20, 10, &c. &c.

This Lottery drawn in a few weeks, and owing to the rapid sale of Tickets, the price of them will soon advance! All who are desirous of advancing a chance for some of the CAPITAL PRIZES, will apply at

"FORTUNE'S HOME."

P. CANFIELD'S

PRIZE-SELLING LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET,
One door from Fourth st.

Where Tickets may be had at the low price of 50—Shares in proportion. At this Office have been sold, in the few preceding Union Canal Lotteries, Prizes amounting to upwards of

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

march 19—tf

P. L. DECKER,

AGAIN resorts to the public, his acknowledgments for the distinguished patronage, with which he has been honoured. It has been extended with great liberality, which claims his gratitude. He has now the pleasure to offer a renewed selection of tickets in the brilliant scheme, which follows. It will be recollected that at his offices, have been recently sold and paid, 1 Capital prize of $30,000, 1 of a 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 2 of 5,000 1 of 4,720, 4 of 1000, 22 of 100, besides 10's, 5's, &c. to one table.

From these premises and a recent intelligence, no doubt from the boundless confidence he has in the reasonable expectation that among the tickets he now offers, there must spring the happy combinations, which on the 14th day of May next, will entitle their holders to most of the brilliants enumerated below, viz: the 1st 2d and 3d, 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th numbers, besides many others desirable, &c. which will be drawn that day in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
16th Class—New Series.

A word more before we part. Half the evils which beset us in this world of wants (and for which we must literally be about our untoward fate) may be traced to our own negligence or want of promptitude.

"Procrastination is the thief of time,
"Year after year it steals till all are fled,
"All promise is poor dilatory man."

Every year, every day, we discover something which we have neglected, which our happiness requires, and we look back on the spring and power of our lives with regret that we have allowed their golden opportunities to escape unheeded; and in what particular more than that which interests our fortune? Time once lost, can never be regained. Then haste while the door of fortune is open, to overthrow avenue to her favor. "Strike while the iron is hot," or your for one may be forelorn. To make sure work of it speedily, apply at

P. L. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices N. E. corner of Third and Walnut streets, or at the corner of Chesnut and Third streets. march 19—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Stocks, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the consequence thereof, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine degrees) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 193 Chesnut street either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

march 19—tf

HYDRANTS,

Made and Repaired at Reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, HYDRANTS of every description, Iron and Lead Pipe, and every other article in the Plumbing business, at reduced prices. The common Hydrant, warranted complete, at five dollars, and any repairs of Hydrants, at any time, shall not exceed two dollars. All other business in the Plumbing, equally as reasonable, and attended to at the shortest notice.

two years past, and recommended by a number of citizens who have made trial of them, can be furnished on the most reasonable terms. Apply at Shop, back of No. 12 South Fifth street.

THOMAS GIBSON.

march 19—3m*

BIRCH & STOCKTON,
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
No. 251 *Market street,*

HAVE received an elegant assortment of superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, by the ships Delaware and Electra, from London, from the Manufactories of Shepherd, Austin, Parks, Wood, and Hirst, comprising the following colours, black, blue, green, claret, clive, olive, &c.

Also, super extra white and figured Valencia Vestings, Do. white and figured Marseilles do.
Do. figured Velvets, various colours.
Do. English French and other black Silks.

The subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public, that they have disposed of all their old stock, and have received an entire new one, by the late arrivals, which they offer to make up, in the most elegant styles, at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The subscribers have now on hand, a handsome assortment of ready made Clothing, all of which have been finished since the 1st of February, in the latest fashion, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

P. S. Country Merchants and others can have their orders made up in the best style, at the shortest notice. march 19—tf

Just Published, and for Sale,

At the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

MEMOIRS of DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends, late of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Revised and corrected from the original copy in manuscript. Price 37 1-2 cents—half bound. march 19—tf*

TO LET,

And possession given on the 25th inst.

THE Wheelwright and Smith's Shop, at Kaigh's Point Gloucester County, New Jersey. Enquire of ELIAS KAIGHN, Esq. at Kaigh's Point.

LIKEWISE,

For Private Sale, at the aforesaid place,

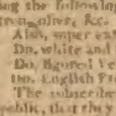
The WHEELWRIGHT'S STOCK on hand, consisting of White Oak and Pole Plank, Cedar Boards, Spokes, Wheels, and one Light Sulky, &c. Also, all the tools and shop utensils.

SAMUEL E. CASSEDAY.

Kaigh's Point, March 12, 1825.—3t*

Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs,

EVERGREEN and FOREST TREES.



The subscribers have for sale, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, every Market day, a very large collection of Fruit, Forest and Evergreen Trees, and Flowering Shrubs, viz—Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Plumb, Apple, Grape, Pear, Cherry, Currant, Gooseberry, Fig, Almond, Raspberry, Willow, Evergreen, and Forest Trees. Also, Honey Suckle, Althea, Rose, and Shrubbery, in great variety, at reduced prices. They may also be had at their NURSERY, on Whitehall Farm, opposite the United States Arsenal, on Frankford Creek.

march 12—4t* JOHN EVANS.

BOARDING.

MARY STAF, who formerly kept the tavern, sign of the Black Bear, North Third street, has opened a Boarding House, at No. 13 Branch, between Race and Vine, and Third and Fourth streets, where a few gentlemen can be very agreeably accommodated.

march 12—tf*

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

INSOLVENTS

CAN have their Reads, and final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for two dollars, on application at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Alley.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

N. B. Those who are obliged to avail themselves of the approaching Court, must apply on or before the 21st inst. march 19—3t*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 71 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE
GOODS STORE,
No. 31 S. Second Street, above Chesnut.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has received the following articles, purchased chiefly at the late public sales in New York and in this city, which he offers for sale, either wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices, viz.

Rich Cameleon long shawls,
black, white and scarlet,
Do. Cashmere Ishaks,
Do. Gauze and Fancy Silk do.
Crape Lisse black and assorted colours, from 45 to 50,
Gauzes, Swiss and Bobinet Veils,
Steel Bracelet & Buckles,
Long & Short Kid Gloves,
White Gauze Veils,

White Thibet,
Spring Ribbons,
Rich Italian Mantuas,
Flowerets, Satin,
Black Rich Gros de Naples,
Do. Italian Crape, at 45 cts.
White and Green do.
Scotch Barage Ishaks, with gold corners, at $1 50.
Worked Swiss Ishaks,
Plain Silk Velvet, at $1 75,
Artificial Flowers.

One case rich Scarlet Chintzes, new patterns.

Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdk'fs, Dimities, Plaids, Chintzes, Diaper at 12 1-2 cents, Calicoes, Chintz Furniture, Mens and Womens Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Black Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, 3-4 Serges, Nankeens, Domestic Sheetings at 12 1-2 cents, Inserting, Long Cloths, Ginghams, Coloured Cambrics, Floor Cloth.

FANCY MUSLINS,

Cambric, Jaconet, Book Cambric, Scotch Lawn, 6-4 Books, from $1 to $1 75; plain and figured Swiss Imitation Cambrics, 6-4 Lawns, at 20 to 37 1-2 cts. Mull Figd Books, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Shirtings and Sheetings, Shooted & unbleached Table, Washington Stripe, Ticking, &c.

With a large assortment of other Goods, too tedious to mention.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

march 19—tf

FOR SALE.

AT the Shot Tower, (Cedar Lane,) between Eighth and Ninth streets, a variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of the best quality, together with Medical Culinary Plants, a very extensive variety of Rubus fruit, of superior quality. Also, a large collection of Green-House Plants, &c. &c.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

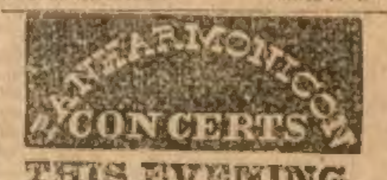
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their encouragement, and informs them that, in consequence of his large purchase from the Nursery of the late Thomas Buck, he is enabled to sell at reduced prices.

☞ Orders (post paid) punctually attended to.

march 19—tf

M. WADE

WILL open, on Thursday, the 24th instant, an assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, at No. 113 South Second street. march 19—tf*



AT the Hubard Gallery, Masonic Hall, Chesnut-street, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents, for which each visiter is entitled to hear the Panharmonicon, see the Polyrotomus, and to receive a ticket of admission, run in twenty second, by Master HUBARD, with common sense, without drawing or machine, or any kind of outline.

The Hall is brilliantly lighted with gas, and is so arranged as to form a delightful promenade.

The Hubard Gallery is also open between the hours of 11 and 1, and from 3 till 5.

Persons wishing for Bronze Likenesses, whole length Figures, or the Portraits of Favorite Animals, are requested to call during the day. march 19—tf

JOHN BROWN—a Tale.

John Brown he was a working man,
And hard he toil'd all day;
Scarce could he get of beer a can,
So trifling was his pay.

But John was young—he took a wife;
He thought 'twould better do
To have a constant friend throughlife,
To buffet this world through.

And both their hands they wed——
But yet John's purse was very thin,
Which added to his care.

Quoth John, with visage lengthen'd out
"A child soon born will be,
For how supporting it will come about,
Is now unknown to me.

With thoughts like these he hung his head,
And o'er them ponder'd often,
Till he dream'd one night, as he lay in bed,
That Lottery's lore could soften.

John thought 'twas strange, and so do I,
But he told his wife the news,
And Susan thought he'd better try,
Tho' they should even lose.

With full intent, next morning he,
As soon as he was dress'd,
Trudg'd off in search of the Lottery,
That thus distress'd his rest.

Nowhere he saw, with paintings fine,
But John he still trudg'd past;
He drawn'd of none except CONINE,
And him he found at last.

"Now, sir," quoth John, "give me a share,"
And John he acted wise—
That very place to end John's care,
Turn'd up for him a prize.

Now John he got a little store,
And soon with goods he fill'd it,
And, being prudent, soon made more,
For so the fates had will'd it.

Now John has many sons in health,
With education fine,
And when he's ask'd who gave him wealth,
He smiling says, "CONINE."

Now, why not follow honest John's plan, and try, even if you should lose! But just look at the schedule.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
16th Class—New Series.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000	
1	do.	20,000	
1	do.	10,000	
2	do.	5,000	
1	do.	4,720	
20	do.	1,000	
30	do.	500	
52	do.	100	
156	do.	50	
1248	do.	20	
10608	do.	10	
Whole Tickets	$9 00	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4 50	Eighths	1 12½

THEREFORE QUICKEST APPLY AT

CONINE'S
TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 3 SOUTH THIRD ST.

march 16—tf

COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 35 South Third-street,
UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
SIXTEENTH CLASS.
To be drawn on the 11th May.
Sixty Numbers—Eight Ballots to be Drawn.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1		20,000	is	20,000
1		10,000	is	10,000
2		5,000	is	10,000
1		4,720	is	4,720
20		1,000	is	20,000
30		500	is	15,000
52		100	is	5,200
156		50	is	7,800
1,248		20	is	24,960
10,608		10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes. 22,100 Blanks.		Tickets, at $8.		$273,760

This Scheme will be drawn after the new system, and will be finished in a few minutes.

Variety's the very spice of life.
That gives it all its flavour.

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

ADDRESSED TO THE LADIES.

Sweet girls, shall I tell you the way to get married?
"O yes, to be sure, sir," methinks you exclaim!
"Tis a way, we confess, that our wishes are carried,
"And why not?—pray where is the wonder or blame?"

Lovely dears, neither wonder nor blame need affright ye,
'Tis the right of your sex (one and all) to love man!
Who was born to protect, not to injure or slight ye,
And therefore get married as soon as you can.

And yet, shall I tell you the way to allure him?
Then give up some whims, little fancies and airs,
Lay your bait-hooks with care, if you hope to secure him,
And spread not too freely your wiles and snares.

Though your lips, like two spell-nets, are pregnant with kisses,
Their lips can for trifles too frequently pout!
Tho' your eyes, like two diamonds, sparkle with blisses,
Those eyes (and you know it) can frown without doubt.

Then your tongues, pretty tongues! which can talk so enslaving,
(O yes! and can sing too, whenever they please!)
Let me beg you to keep, now and then, out of hearing,
And give up a little that power—to tease.

Sweet creatures, remember to keep him in fetters,
The man who adores you must now and then rule!
For though to your beauty and charms we are debtors,
Affectation and pride may the warmest heart cool.

"Well then," you may say, "Mr. Censor, pray tell us,
"The man who adores you must now and then rule!
"What is it you want us in reason to do?"
"What is it?" I'll tell ye, and be not too jealous,
The task is most easy—yes, easy for you.

Let smiles and good nature be ever about ye,
And be not too often by flattery carried:
Show this, and proud man, too, he can't live without ye!
And this, dearest girls, is the way to get married.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a false note like a bar of iron?
2. Why is your eye like a thief at the whipping post?
3. What word is that which, by adding one syllable, makes it shorter?
4. Why is a deed like a pen?
5. What relation is that child to its father, which is not its father's own son?
6. What word is that of seven letters, the first two of which is a male, the first three a female, the first four a great man, and the whole a great woman?
7. What I do, and what you ought not to do, makes what you are.
8. Why is a full church like a shoemaker's shop?
9. Why is a picture like a member of Congress?
10. Why is a telescope like a man who bought four apples for a penny and gave away one of them.
11. Methusalem was the oldest man, and yet he died before his father. A. H.

QUESTION.—In how many different positions can 60 numbers be placed, in combination of 3 numbers each, from 1 to 60 inclusive. Hoxo.

PROPHECIES FOR THE YEAR, 1825.

A number of shops and houses will be broken open and a deal of valuable property stolen; after which it will be discovered that there were a remissness in the fastening of doors and shutters.

Several young ladies of good property will fall violently in love with young men of no property or expectations; *dreadful disappointments* will consequently ensue on both sides.

A great many lectures and sermons will be preached, and unattended to.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from circumstances some gentlemen may not regret any.

[illegible] discontent will arise among divers apprentices, in consequence of next Christmas falling on a Sunday.

How to answer one question by asking another.

A professor who flourished not many years ago in the far-famed University of Auld Reekie, was not more noted for his classical attainments, than for the delight which he took in exercising his wit upon such of his pupils as he considered fair game, either on account of their neglect or stupidity. Among the latter the learned professor seemed to consider the well known D. E. the amiable character of whose venerable and excellent father might have served to shield his untalented son from the caustic wit of this gentleman. On one occasion, when Davie had been even less prepared than usual, the learned Doctor in a supercilious manner thus accosted the unfortunate pupil—"Pray, Sir, can you tell me how long a man can live without brains?" To which Davie, looking up in the face of the interrogator, and with a grin to which his longitude of chin gave inimitable effect, promptly but unexpectedly replied, "How auld may ye be yoursel, Professor?"

The late Henry Erskine was a great wit, the late Lord Swinton a great arithmetician; witness the *Bon Mots* ascribed to the one, the book on Weights and Measures written by the other. Uncongenial in every thing save the study of the law, they were, nevertheless, frequently together, and known to the world as particular friends. Like most aged persons, his lordship at last became a little deaf, and from this defect, sometimes missed the innumerable scintillations with which his friend, like a second Yorick, was wont to set the table in a roar. On these occasions his lordship would scan the circle of bright and happy faces, and would artlessly enquire, "is that something good, my friend Harry has said?" "Yes, my lord, very—very good." "Oh, the wag! Ha! ha! ha!" And as the merriment increased—"Is that another good thing of my friend Harry's?" "Yes, my lord, better and better." "Oh, the wag! ha! ha! ha!" suiting, we presume, the action to the word and fairly *outlaughing* the loudest in the company.

During one of the late wars a sailor went to a Mr M'Laren, a watchmaker, residing in Kingston, Jam. and presenting a small French watch to him demanded to know how much the repairs of it would come to. Mr. M'Laren reviewed it, and said it would cost him more in repairs than the original purchase. "I dont mind that," said the tar, "I will even give double the original cost, for I have a veneration for the watch!" "What might you have given for it?" asked the watchmaker—"Why" replied the tar, "I gave a fellow a blow on the head for it, and if you will repair it I will give you two!"

An old woman who sold ale, being in church, fell asleep during divine service, and unluckily let fall her old fashioned clasped Bible, which making a great noise, she exclaimed, half awake—"So you jade! there's another jug broke."

WRITING, DRAWING, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of young persons, that he has commenced teaching the above branches in their different classes. Scholars may be entered for one, or all the studies, as most convenient, particular hours being devoted to each subject.

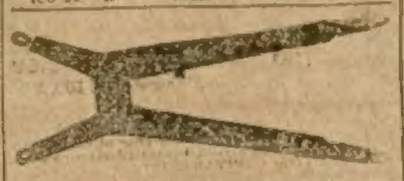
The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve, or fifteen, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is exceedingly rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For particulars inquire at No. 261 North Third street, between Vine and Coates' streets. jan 15—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 261 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.



SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. feb. 12—tf

TO LET,

A FRONT ROOM, convenient for an Office. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a small private family, on reasonable terms, at No. 188 North Front street. feb 19—6t*

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Vane, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Sacking Bottoms, of his own manufacture, at No. 6 Monmouth Court, leading out of Jones' Alley, which runs from Second to Front, above Market street, where store-keepers, cabinet-makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash.

feb 19—12t J. SAMSON.

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood
Turning Ladies' mails and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such a Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 22—1m

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vultare, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Millinery Trimmings. Will be sold reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE.

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts. N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR's, sign of the Great Keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Colburn's
Writing Academy

No. 32 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
Between Chesnut and Sansom streets,

LADIES will be received at half-past 3 o'clock, every day, or every other day in the week, as may best suit their convenience.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADS attend in the evening, from 7 until half-past 8. Those wishing to improve in this elegant and useful accomplishment are invited to call and view the improvements of between one and two hundred pupils, who have finished their lessons during the last six months, also a large number who are now taking lessons.

Before Mr. C's. establishing himself in this city, he had been exclusively engaged in this profession for more than nine years, in which time he has taught in all the large seaport towns in the middle and eastern states, at most of the Colleges, and other literary institutions in New England, from which he has a large number of recommendations, that may be seen by those who feel interested. Among many others he has from the following gentlemen:

Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. L. L. D. President of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. William Allen, D. D. L. L. D. President of Bowdoin College, Maine.
Hon. Jeremiah Smith, L. L. D. New Hampshire.
Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. New York.

References in this city to
JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, Esq.
JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.
THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq. feb 19—tf

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,
BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

. Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

PLOUGHS and HARROWS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of Ploughs and Patent Corn Harrows, to regulate in width to any distance required, with Hoes attached, which he offers to sell on liberal terms. Orders left at my shop, in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, three miles from Jenkintown, or with JOSEPH KNIGHT, Iron Merchant, North Second street, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

A Wheelwright can have employment. A man without a family will be preferred—and will receive liberal wages, by month or year, with the subscriber.

march 12—3t* AQUILA NEWBERN.

NOTICE.

HAVING declined business and let my stand to Thomas S. Tucker, recommended him as being worthy the confidence and praise of my friends and customers. *ABRAHAM HILYARD.*

THOMAS S. UCKER respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally that he has removed to the one mentioned stand, No. 19 south Third Street, where has on hand an excellent Assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS*, which he will make up on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1p no. 1—12t*

P. VANELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations appertaining to his profession, at his old establishment (having been reported that he had removed) No. 142 WALNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to superior knowledge or science, neither is he in possession of enchanted instants, which operate without the least pain—nor wonderful specifics, that instantly cure the most violent ache—but he promises most faithfully his best exertions to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN ELT always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Beautifico, the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

For the promotion, restoration and retention of the Hair.

Decidedly prior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the prevention of the falling off of the hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of dietary baldness,) or for the renewal of its growth if lived by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation effected in the cases mentioned, having been most successful.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevail, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, while the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention to the use of the Restorative will, like the young one, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who'd been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for last 20 years: And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify necessary.

As a genteel AD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to be highly useful and agreeable, By using it a few times, Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates and the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will easily eradicated from the membrane. And, by its due influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of weak growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and FULL and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative will prove essential, inasmuch as it would aid them in giving that invaluable and highly ornamental nutgrowering. To those desirous of the embellishment quickers, it will promote their growth.

As a genteel scent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may help, and with good effect, applied to the heads of its or Children, whose Hair may appear dull, prepared by C. A. ELLIOTT, 20 Walnut street, and at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 Cents. Sold at No. 92, North West corner of Second and Sassafras streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House. 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, at No. 69 South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut sts, Philadelphia.

Wholesale dealers, by applying at 20 Walnut street will receive pr. attention. jan 1—1y

NEW MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

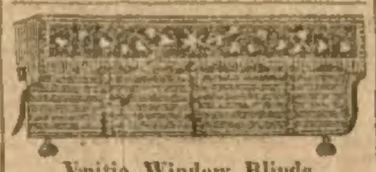
South Eastern of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLE & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the south eastern of Pine and Second streets, where they intending on hand an extensive assortment of elegantly made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best fine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers, all hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Beds of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and ready for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cot, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, a number of articles in their line, all of which to be sold very low for cash. Young persons who about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, in point of quality and price, they will not shrink in a comparison with any other Upholsterers in city. jan. 8—1y

C. M. & W. H. GAINES,

No. 16 Jarkson-st, south side, near Front,

HAVE on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 9—tf



Venitia Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of their Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

ARTLESON & HARMER,
march—tf E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

Wheewrighting & Carriage making.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, *Jr.*

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, a handsome and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—3m

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B. Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—tf

HICKS' SERMONS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
Joseph & Edward Parker,

No. 178 MARKET STREET,

A SERIES of Extemporaneous Discourses, delivered in the several Meetings of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown Falls, and Trenton, by ELIAS HICKS—taken in short hand, by *M. T. C. Gould.*

mars 12—tf

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 71 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, as Agency business in general, engrossing of Writing, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and paying out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Deeds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 26—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

TO MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyers and Scourers, No. 202 Red Arch, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they Dye, Restore, and Re-finish Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent. jan 22—tf

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist,*

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life will cheerfully give information and advice gratis. jan. 22—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 19—tf

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office

No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. L. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer.

jan 29—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs, and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 74 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 15—tf

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS. CASTORS. IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 22—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 146 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Hotels.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. feb 26—tf

DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6m PITTSBURGH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Aipheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle,—they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton and Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 146, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—tf

To Merchants and Others.

A YOUNG man, having a complete knowledge of Book-keeping, by the regular Italian mode, and of Mercantile affairs in general, wishes to obtain employment in that line, and would be willing, could he obtain three sets of Books, to keep each set for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. This would be a saving to many in the habit of employing a regular Clerk, of three to four hundred dollars, and would be to many quite as convenient, unless the business was very extensive. It would be merely necessary for the employer to keep a rough account of the transactions of every day in a book provided for that purpose. He would be willing to attend to the same either at the Counting House or his own dwelling, and allot certain days of attendance, according to the extent required for the fulfilment thereof. For the capability of which, he can give entire satisfaction. A line directed to B. M. and left at this Office, will meet attention. march 5—tf*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR the *Mechanic's Magazine* received by J. R. CLAPP, No. 31 Arch street, and at J. MORTIMER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 72 South Second street. Philadelphia. feb 14—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 110 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

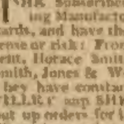
Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 31 Market street, Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz:—

1 font Seventeen Pica, (ornamented,) well calculated for jobs.
1 font Great Primer, large or small quantity, nearly new.
2 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required,
1 small font Minion, and other materials, well calculated for a country news-paper. jan 29—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,



A FARM, in Byberry Township, Philadelphia County, near the Bowlers Post Office, and one mile from the Meeting House, containing about 90 acres of good arable land, and 10 acres of woodland. There are on the premises an excellent dwelling house, and a large stone barn, waggon-house, and stone log pen, with other out-houses. There is likewise a thrifty apple orchard, containing 250 grafted trees, of the best fruit; and a peach orchard, of 100 grafted trees.—There are two tenant's houses attached to the premises. A quarry of building stone also belongs to this farm, and will be disposed of along with it. It is considered an excellent situation for a Mill. For terms apply to

JAMES KNIGHT,
On the premises.
march 12—3t*

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

DR. W. JUDKINS'S
PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT.

THE above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science. 1st, White Swellings of every description. 2d, Sore Legs and Ulcers of long standing. 3d, Schirrus or Glandular Tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers. 4th, Felons, or what some people know by the name of Cancrths, of every description. 5th, Rheumatic Pains of the Joints. 6th, Sprains and Bruises of every description, or in whatever part situate. 7th, Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint, the patient, in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water. 8th, Chilblains, or parts affected by frost. It is also one of the best remedies for Burns and Scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time. For Women's Inflamed Breasts, and Glandular Swellings it is superior to any medicine yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of that mineral,) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from exposure to cold. This Ointment has cured scores of many years standing.—Where it is impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of the discharge, remove the offensive smell, and ease the pain. It cures the worst Felons or Whitlows on an application of 48 hours. Rheumatisms which have stood so long as to become a systematic disorder, require medicine to be taken inwardly to remove them entirely.—But in most common cases, by applying this Ointment externally as directed, it will give relief. And even in old people, whose pain have been of longer standing, it will often ease the pain.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. L. Parker, dated near Mount Pleasant, 12th mo. 1815.

"To Dr. W. Judkins—I tried thy specific Ointment in several cases in which I found it very useful, and in particular in a case of a woman's breast which was affected with a hardened schirrus tumour, and had been so for several years, and which I was of the opinion that nothing but a surgical operation would remove—I applied the Ointment to the breast, and in about ten days the tumour in a perceptible degree had diminished and had become much softened, and by a continuation of the Ointment it altogether subsided and remains well. As it succeeded in this case beyond my thing of the kind I have ever seen, I am induced to furnish this statement for the benefit of those in a similar situation. ISAAC PARKER."

"Christiana Bridge, (Del.) Aug. 3, 1818.

Dear Sir—I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I have known your Specific Ointment applied in many cases, which have always proved effectual. In my own family, it stopped a mortification in my wife's arm. My son also had a mortification in his ear, which I expected he would lose if not his life; I applied a plaster of your Ointment to the ear-case, and by the following morning, almost all the inflammation and blackness was removed, which, with two or three plasters more, made an effectual cure. Likewise, my daughter received a very bad scald on both her hands and arms, one of which was scalded up to her elbow—I immediately applied your Ointment which appeared to do very well, until the physicians who attended my family, called in to see her, and ordered the Ointment to be removed, and a bread and milk poultice applied to take out the inflammation; notwithstanding the repeated application of the poultice, the pain and inflammation continued to increase, to such a degree, that she entirely lost the use of her arm. My family, with several of my neighbours who were present, being seriously doubtful as to the issue, from the extreme pain under which she was labouring, thought it advisable to renew the application of your Ointment—accordingly I procured a fresh pot of it, and applied it as their presence, and, to their great astonishment, in the short space of 15 minutes, she was entirely relieved from pain, and recovered almost the perfect use of her arm, which, with the aid of the plaster mass, made an entire cure. A neighbour of mine had a little child scalded, from the contents of a teapot falling upon its neck and shoulders, in such a manner, that in taking off its linen, the skin adhered to it in several places. A plaster of your Ointment was applied, and in about ten or fifteen minutes the child was perfectly easy, and remained as usual its little play. A sister of an intimate acquaintance of mine, having had for a long time a very bad sore on her leg, which she thought had cost her with doctors, more than one hundred dollars, and all to no purpose, I was informed a few months after, that her leg had healed except about half the bigness of a sixpenny bit. I had almost forgot to mention the instance of a young man who boarded in my family, last winter, who had a sore on his leg of long standing, that had baffled every application that was made; and I was told that he offered to serve his master one year over his time, if he could by any means get it cured. My wife persuaded his master to try your Specific Ointment, which he did; and I do hereby certify, that it was cured in a short time with less than one pot, and remains perfectly sound. I hope you will be so good as to communicate the above to the public, as I am confident that your Specific Ointment in the above cases will answer the expectation of every person who may be so fortunate as to make use of it. I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, SIMON TWEEDY.

To Mr. N. Shepherd."

"Frederick County, June 15th, 1820.

Dear Sir—Having been for some time (Bloody) years very much afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, which at times rendered me entirely incapable of attending to the business of my farm—and having, at a considerable expense, tried many different things, all without effecting any lasting relief; at the recommendation of my friends about fifteen months since, I was induced to make trial of "Dr. W. Judkins's Patent Specific Ointment;" and I have the satisfaction to state, that to the use of less than three boxes of the Ointment, my leg was completely healed, and has remained so for nearly 12 months. At present it is sooner than it has been for the preceding fifteen years, and presents every appearance of remaining so. I sincerely hope from the success which has attended my case, others in a similar situation may be induced to make the experiment, and receive the like benefit. Yours, &c.

Mr. N. Shepherd. SAMUEL COCKEY.

N. B. I likewise find the Ointment, for the cure of scalds and burns, to be the best thing ever tried in my family.

"I hereby certify, that sometime last spring I was violently attacked with an inflammatory rheumatic pain in my ancle, (by some physicians considered the gout) and meeting with Mr Shepherd, was advised by him to try Dr. Judkins's Specific Ointment which I applied on paper to my ancle, which entirely removed the pain in a few hours; and by applying it a second time the next evening, I was entirely relieved at that time; but from taking cold sometime after, I was again attacked with it, and by one application was entirely relieved, and have been so ever since. THOMAS JAY.

Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland, 17th Sept. 1819.

Mr. N. Shepherd."

"Harford County, Sept. 18, 1819.

Sir—A black man of mine had been badly beaten by some man of his own colour, and had one of his knees seriously injured, so much so that he was obliged to take to his bed, where he lay on his back six weeks without ever moving the affected limb.—The physicians who attended him had mostly given him out, as he was in a hopeless condition. I then went and got one box of your Ointment, and on the application of the first plaster it discharged a vast quantity of dead matter, and eased the pain in a perceptible degree, which induced me to preserve in the application. I sent and got a few boxes more, which have finally cured him. It has also been applied in a number of other cases in my family, such as scalds and burns, with equally beneficial effects. Yours, &c.

To Nathan Shepherd." JOS. WORTHINGTON.

"Harford County, Sept. 16, 1819.

Sir—I rose a large pitchfork through my foot, which, from the loss of blood and pain, disabled me from walking. I immediately applied your Ointment, which enabled me to go to work the next day. WM. BRANNON.

To Nathan Shepherd."

"York County, Penn. Sept. 16, 1819.

Sir—I was affected for a long time with a very obstinate gathering in one of my knees. I was attended by a physician with little or no benefit to me. I then got one box of your Ointment and made two applications, which finally cured me, and I have remained well ever since. I have also seen it applied to burns, scalds and sore feet, together with a number of other diseases, with equally beneficial effects. Yours, &c. MARY CONKLE.

To Nathan Shepherd."

"Sir—A sister of mine had a very bad ulcer on her leg for six months, during which time a number of applications were made of various kinds.—At length the aid of an eminent physician was called, and all without effect.—I then got some of your Specific Ointment, and less than one box made a perfect cure. A finger of mine had a gathering on her finger for three months. She made a number of applications with the aid of an eminent physician, and all without effect; and half a box of your Specific Ointment made a perfect cure. A nephew of mine had a thorn run in his ancle which gave him a great deal of pain for several days; and your Specific Ointment was applied, and one plaster drew out the thorn, and a second made a perfect cure. DENNIS D. HOWARD.

June 19, 1820.—Mr. Nathan Shepherd."

"I called to see Mrs. Gibson, in company with Mr. Shepherd, and she informed us that she had an obstinate letter of long standing all over her head and ears, so that she was obliged to cut off all her hair. She applied her Specific Ointment, and less than one box made a perfect cure; and the remainder of the box was applied to a burn, cuts, sores and a foul-bite, in my family, with the same beneficial effects. DENNIS D. HOWARD.

June 19, 1820."

"Mr. Nathan Shepherd,

About twenty years ago, I was attacked with a fit of sickness, which terminated by settling in one of my legs. After a few years it became a most painful ulcer. With considerable expense, I tried various means of healing, but all to no good effect until I made use of Dr. Wm. Judkins's Patent Specific Ointment; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that in making use of less than two boxes of the Ointment, I effected a complete cure. Two of my daughters have also been cured of obstinate letter worms in a very short time by using the above-mentioned Ointment.

I have also found it preferable to any thing else with which I am acquainted, for the cure of burns. I am, with respect, GEORGE P. BUCKEY.

Frederick County, June 10, 1820